# Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878. NUMBER 45



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Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY
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161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.
Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.



$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month.—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.



ADJOUNED ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue an *alias* order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will offer public sale, at Blum's Hall, in Carrolltown boro,

On SATURDAY, December 28, 1878,

At 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

known as the Joseph Gantner Farm, situated in Carroll township, in said county of Cambria, adjoining lands of James Douglass, Sebastian Syfert, Christ. Syfert, and others, containing One Hundred and Two Acres, more or less, two-thirds of which are cleared, the balance being well-wered with rail and other hard timber. Thereon are the best located Farms in Carroll township, and has thereon erected a two story DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, a BANK BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also a thriving Orchard plenty of pure water on the premises, which are only in a good state of cultivation and underlaid with coal, iron ore and fire clay. There is also a stone's throw of a steam saw mill and a public school house, and not more than two miles from Carrolltown borough. *This is indeed a splendid place for investment.*

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year from the confirmation of sale—deferred payments to bear interest and be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

THOMAS EGER,
Nov. 29, '78. Assignee of Joseph Gantner.



FARM AD TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable FARM in Carroll township, Cambria county, formerly known as the property of Christian Bank, dec'd, containing 140 acres and allowance, about 100 ACRES of which are cleared, under fence, and in a reasonable state of cultivation, with plenty of pure water in nearly every field.—The improvements consist of a Frame House 26x36, a Log Bank Barn 50x72, a Wood Shed, and other outbuildings. The property will be sold altogether or in parts, as purchasers may desire.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT in Carrolltown boro, opposite the St. Lawrence Hotel, now in the occupancy of Ferdinand Sies and others. Said house is a two-story plank building, 55 feet front and 36 feet back, and is in good condition. There is also a good Stable and other buildings on the praises, as well as apple and various other fruit trees.

Any reasonable offer made for either or both of the above properties will be accepted. Now is the time to buy a farm or a home in town at a great bargain. FRANCIS A. BUCK.

Carroll Tp., Nov. 22, 1878.-2m.


TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, convening on Monday, December 2d:

SECOND WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wagner | vs. Amazon Ins. Co. |
| People's Fire Ins. Co. | vs. Luther. |
| Same | vs. Unversaught. |
| Zimmerman et al. | vs. Jacoby. |
| M'Conaughy | vs. Byrne. |
| Kearney | vs. Leiden. |
| Horner et al. | vs. Parke et al. |
| Jones | vs. Pritch. |
| M'Conlogue | vs. Lahey. |
| Griffith & Divil | vs. Klinemyer. |
| Finney, Willis & Co. | vs. Mellon et al. |
| Schwartz & Schaugh. | vs. Myers. |
| M'Goniglo, brief | vs. Dysart et al. |
| Nutter & Co. | vs. M'Gough. |
| Jacobs, use d | vs. M'Mullen |

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 4, 1878.

STRAY BULL.—Broke into the enclosed premises of the undersigned, residing in Allegheny township, about the first of October ult., a red bull with white face and a white stripe on neck and belly, supposed to be between two and three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN.
Allegheny tp., Nov. 22, 1878.-3t.

STRAYSTEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Washington township, on or about the first day of October last, a smallred steer one year old last Spring, with a little white about the root of the tail. No marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH CRISTE.
Nov. 29, 18.-3t.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Ostman, two doors west of Mansion House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. 9-5,'71. tf.)

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

## HOW TO MANAGE HIM.

"How shall I manage my husband?"
I will tell you, my dear, if I can;
He is really a wonderful creature,
That troublesome animal man—
Yes! really a wonderful creature—
So strange, inconsistent, and queer—
But you'll soon know the secret by learning
The modus operandi, my dear.

If he stays out too late in the evening,
Partaking of supper and wine,
Don't prove him a false fabricator
When he comes home, by asking the time;
For he surely will tell you the town clock
The moment before rang out one—
When it struck he had counted it over
Just three times before it had done!

And then if his hat, in the morning,
Is smaller by far than his head,
Don't hint by the merest allusion
That his lordship went tipsy to bed;
But simply regard the occurrence
A phenomenon—puzzling and queer—
With a strange look of mystification
In your eyes if he's watching, my dear!

And don't fail to sew on his buttons,
And likewise his clothes mend with care;
Don't tease him for money for shopping;
Don't frown when he gets like a bear;
Don't tell him too often, my dearly,
That your poor head is aching with pain,
Lest he whisper, way down in his bosom,
"Oh! I wish I were single again!"

Don't tell him that Mary, the housemaid,
And Ann, the obstreperous cook,
Refuse to receive your suggestions
With even as much as a look,
Don't tell him how very annoying
You often have found it to be
To be told to get out of the kitchen,
And don't come a bothering me.

But always seem cheerful and happy,
And always look pleasant and gay;
Than a frown there is nothing more potent
In driving one's husband away.
And thus you must ever keep striving—
You'll find it an excellent plan;
But whatever you do, dear, remember,
That your husband is only a man.

## GHOST STORIES UNVEILED.

SHOWING HOW TALES OF A MARVELOUS NATURE ORIGINATED.

In former times ghost stories constituted much of the fireside talk; the weird tale was told of how a spectre, clothed in appropriate white, was seen to appear, and in due course to vanish; and the hearers, duly impressed with the apparent truth of a tale, for which no apparent reason was vouchsafed, became themselves in a measure forced to believe. Science and common sense are, however, now robbing these absurd stories of much of their glamor by explaining in a simple, straight-forward way what by many has hitherto been held to be supernatural, and therefore unaccountable. With these remarks we proceed to offer a few instances of explained ghost stories kindly supplied to us by a contributor. He says:

What I am going to do is simply to give some instances in which what might have made a capital ghost story proved to be nothing of the kind, and to draw from thence the inference that all such stories could, if only we were acquainted with all the facts, be accounted for by natural causes.

I have myself been sorely puzzled to account for what I have seen. On one occasion I was passing by a cemetery on my way to a distant part of my parish. The night was dark and foggy; and as I walked along the road close to the iron fence, I perceived within the inclosure, apparently but a few yards off, a body of dim light that seemed to come up from the ground. Now, my impressions were all in favor of ghosts, and if my judgment also had been equally in favor, I should have had a ghost story to tell about that place. But I was determined to seek an explanation of the phenomenon; so I went up to the railings and looked hard at the light, but could make nothing of it. At the same time I became conscious of a dull sound proceeding from the ground where it stood. I could not understand it; and there I stood peering in until my ears suddenly gave me a clue to the mystery, for I fancied I detected the thud of a mattock. And such it was. The sexton was working against time to dig for a large vault, and the mysterious light was nothing more or less than that of his lantern, some feet below the surface, which threw up into the foggy air a volume of strange misty brightness. But really it made a very creditable ghost.

Another adventure I had was more laughable, but not less perplexing at the time. The night was very dark, indeed; and as I took a sadden turn in the road I saw a feebly illuminated figure moving slowly some distance in advance, and in the same direction with myself. My first impression was that some one was going to try to frighten me; so I grasped my stick, intending as the boys say, to "whack it" to the culprit. But as I drew nearer the figure stopped; and in a moment or two the illumination became somewhat brighter. I got close up to it, prepared to strike, but for the life of me could not tell what it was. I passed it close, and looked round into it, and found it was an old woman going home from a day's washing. She had on, poor soul, a very attenuated cloak, through which the light of the lantern she was carrying feebly penetrated, and when she had stopped to snuff the candle with her fingers, the light, of course, burned brighter. She was very deaf, and had not heard my footsteps; so that when I spoke I frightened her, I fear, more than she had frightened me.

Talking of not hearing footsteps in the dark, I remember once alarming a neighbor most unintentionally; and had he not discovered the true cause, he might to this day have had a tale of mystery to unfold upon the subject. I was walking briskly home one night with a map, mounted with rings for hanging it to a wall, under my arm and goloshes on my feet. The rings kept up a sort of clicking noiseas I went, while the goloshes caused me to glide along the damp lane with the noiselessness of a cat. But I never thought of either circumstances till afterwards. Hearing footsteps in front, I fancied it might be my neighbor, it being about his time for coming home, so I pushed on. But the quicker I went the farther off he seemed. I went faster still, but still I came not up with him, until, determined to overtake him, I set off running at a brisk pace, and only reached him as he was passing into his gate, having beyond the possibility of doubt, made a run for it himself. Whether he took the clicking of the rings, maccompanied by the sound of footsteps, for the clicking of a pistol or the mysterious rattle of a fancied ghost I cannot say; but this is certain, that if he had only stopped, or even not run away, he would have found out the cause of what was undoubtedly a curious accompaniment on a dark night.

A gentleman living in a country house which I had once inhabited wrote to ask me whether during my residence there I had ever heard any reports of its being "haunted." He did not believe in such things himself, he said, but he always liked, when he heard of anything of the kind, to investigate the matter as far as possible. It was a very sensible thing to do; and I was about to give him a satisfactory explanation. It was news to me that the house had the evil reputation; but when I heard of it, it immediately occurred to my mind how it was to be accounted for. It so happened that a certain mischievous female member of my family had, towards the latter part of my stay in that house, been guilty of the cruelty of terrifying the servants almost out of their wits. She appeared one night in their room covered over with a sheet, which sheet was raised high over head by means of a stick, to the end of which was fastened a bull's eye lantern—a ghost of commanding stature and terrific gaze. It is very wrong to play such tricks, as the consequences might be serious to some weak minds. In this case, however, no harm was done, except that the servants were unalterably settled in the persuasion that they had seen a ghost, and that they had, as a matter of course, inoculated the village with their own firm belief that the house was haunted.

Little things are apt to be magnified, and the simplest things frequently become mysterious in the stillness and darkness of the night. While living in London I was one night aroused by my sister coming into my room to tell me that some one was trying to break into the house by the front door. I looked out of the window, but could see no one, though a low, jarring noise could be heard. The statutory procession was formed. First came I holding a poker warily, and looking anxiously for a human head; then came a servant who had first given the alarm, lifting aloft a candle to aid me in the search; and last of all came my sister, bold as a lion though pale as death. As we slowly desended thus in battle array I could distinctly hear the fitful, jarring sound from the region of the street door; but I declare I could not in the least make out the cause of it until I had got quite up to the door, and then the mystery was solved. One of the family had come home late, fastened the door, as he thought, put up the chain, and gone to bed. But the door had not been fastened, the bolts, though shot, had not been sent home, and so the door kept swinging backwards and forwards in the gentle night breeze as far as the chain would let it. Had the house been reputed "haunted," it would have suggested a ghost, just as anything strange will suggest one where the mind is suitably impressed with the idea of the thing. Thus a relative of mine used to relate how frightened he had been when a boy in coming down the stairs of an old tower of ghostly fame at the top of which he and other boys had been amusing themselves until the shades of evening surprised them. It was his fate to bring up the rear, and he no doubt felt in consequence his exposure to the enemy in black, and sure enough he heard a hollow step behind him keeping step exactly after him; when he hurried that hurried; when he paused a some difficulty in the descent that paused also; but when at length he emerged from the darkness with a final rush no ghost came out after him. But he recollected that he had got a bag of gingerbread nuts in the hinder pocket of his long great coat; and the plugging of that in the stairs was the mysterious sound that had so alarmed him.

I remember a friend telling me with the most evident sincerity that he felt sure he should succeed in somenterprise he had begun because he had just seen seven ducks waddling one after the other. He was an excitable man, just then in highly nervous condition, and if he had said he had seen seven ghosts instead of seven ducks I should have believed *him*, but set the ghosts down to mental aberration.

What condition the witnesses were in who saw the following "well accredited" feat of a ghost I will not venture to determine. The story is related by an enthusiastic believer in and even admirer of ghosts of every sort and kind, and the ghost and witnesses are all phlegmatic Germans. "One night, as Kezer lay in his bed, and the servant was standing near the glass door in conversation with him, to his utter amazement he saw a jug of beer, which stood on a table in a room at some distance from him, slowly lifted to a height of about three feet and the contents poured into a glass that was standing there also, until the latte was half full. The jug was then gently replaced and the glass lifted and emptied as by some one drinking, whilst the servant exclaimed in terrified surprise: 'Look it swallows!' The glass was quietly replaced, and not a drop of beer was to be found on the floor."

No doubt there was not; and let us hope the ghost was all the better for having taken only the half glass. But what scrutinizing of the witnesses we should require before believing such nonsense as this! What, we repeat, must have been their *condition?*

I have a friend who cannot sleep unless his head is turned towards the north. The first time he slept in my house his bed was against a south wall, but he was not aware of it. In the morning he told me he could not sleep until he had placed the bolster and pillow where his feet had been; and so the clothes were found arranged, to the great amusement of the household.

The inference I draw then is: that the true explanation of all ghost stories, however marvelous, is to be found in natural causes, in a knowledge of *all* the facts and circumstances of each particular case.—These explanations will sometimes, as in the instances I have given, lie on the surface; sometimes they will lie more deeply within the mysteries of our complex nature and the surroundings, and have to be studied and searched out; and sometimes they may be so deep down as to be quite beyond the reach of either our powers or opportunities of investigation, though doubtless still perfectly natural. But when we consider how credulous human nature is in regard to mysteries that have no higher authority than that of men, and that are only morbid and unwholesome in their tendencies; and when, moreover, we take into account how almost unlimited are the resources in nature for the explanation of what at first seemed supernatural, it appears to me to be decidedly better, safer, manlier, more rational, and at the same time more respectful towards what is truly supernatural, to relegate all ghost stories without exception and without hesitation to the domain of wonders that have a purely earthly origin.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MENDING blue stockings with white yarn makes them a darned sight too conspicuous.

## A PECK AT THE CHEESE.

Geo. W. Peck, of the La Crosse *Sun*, recently delivered an address before the Wisconsin State Dairyman's Association. The following is an extract from the witty document:

*Fellow Cream-o-tionists:* In calling upon me, on this occasion, to enlighten you upon a subject that is dear to the hearts of all Americans, you have got the right man in the right place. It makes me proud to come to my old home and unfold truths that have been folded since I can remember. It may be said by scoffers, and it has been said today, in my presence, that I didn't know enough to even milk a cow. I deny the allegation; show me the alligator. If any gentleman present has got a cow here with him, and a clothes-wringer, I will show you whether I can milk a cow or not. Or, if there is a cheese mine here handy, I will demonstrate that I can *manet.*

The manufacture of cheese and butter has been among the earliest industries. Away back in the history of the world, we find Adam and Eve conveying their milk from the garden of Eden, in a one-horse wagon, to the cool spring cheese factory, to be weighed in the balance. Whatever may be said of Adam and Eve to their discredit in the marketing of the products of their orchard, it has never been charged that they stopped at the pump and put water in their milk cans. Doubtless you all remember how Cain killed his brother Abel because Abel would not let him do the churning. We can picture Cain and Abel driving muley cows up to the house from the pasture in the North-east corner of the garden, and Abel standing at the bars with a tin pail and a three-legged stool, smoking a meerschaum pipe and singing, "Hold the fort, for I am coming through the rye," while Eve sat on the verandah altering over her last year's polonaise, and winking at the devil who stood behind the milk house singing, "I want to be an angel." After he got thro' milking he came up and saw Eve blushing, and he said, "Madame,, cheese it," and she chose it.

But to come down to the present day, we find that cheese has become one of the most important branches of manufacture. It is next in importance to the silver interest.—And, fellow cheese-mongers, you are doing yourselves great injustice that you do not petition Congress to pass a bill to remonetize cheese. There is more cheese raised in this country than there is silver, and it is more valuable. Suppose you had not eaten a mouthful in 30 days, and you should have placed on the table before you ten dollars stamped out of silver bullion on one plate and nine dollars stamped out of cheese bullion on another plate. Which would you take first? Though the face value of the nine cheese dollars would be ten per cent. below the face value of the ten silver dollars, you would take the cheese. You could use it to better advantage in your business.—Hence, I say, cheese is more valuable than silver, and it should be made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except pew-rent. I may be in advance of other eminent financiers, who have studied the currency question, but I want to see the time come, and I trust the day is not far distant, when 412½ grains of cheese will be equal to a dollar in codfish, and when the merry jingle of slices of cheese shall be heard in every pocket. Then every cheese factory can make its own coin, money will be plenty, everybody will be happy, and there never will be any more war. It may be asked how this currency can be redeemed? I would have an incontrovertible bond, made of limburger cheese, which is stronger and more durable. When this is done you can tell the rich from the poor man by the smell of his money. Now-a days many of us do not even get a smell of money, but in the good days which are coming the gentle zephyr will waft to us the able-bodied limburger, and we shall know that money is plenty.

The manufacture of cheese is a business that a poor man can engage in as well as the rich man. I say it without fear of successful contradiction, and say it boldly, that a poor man with, say 200 cows, if he thoroughly understand his business, can market more cheese than a rich man who owns 200 oxen. This is susceptible of demonstration. If my boy showed a desire to become a statesman, I would say to him, "young man, get married, buy a muley cow, go to Sheboygan county, and start a cheese factory." Speaking of cows, did it ever occur to you, gentlemen, what a saving it would be to you if you should adopt muley cows instead of horned cattle? It takes at least three tons of hay and a large quantity of ground feed annually too keep a pair of horns fat, and what earthly use are they? Statistics show that there are annually killed 45,000 Graegers by cattle with horns. You pass laws to muzzle dogs, because one in ten thousand goes mad, and yet more people are killed by cows. What the country needs is more muley cows. Now that I am on the subject, it may be asked, what is the best breed for the dairy? My opinion is divided between the Southdown and Cochin China. Some like one the best and some the other, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.

There are many reforms that should be inaugurated in the manufacture of cheese.—Why should cheese be made round? I am inclined to the belief that the making of cheese round is a superstition. Who had not rather buy a good square piece of cheese than a wedge-shaped chunk, all rind at one end, and as thin as a Congressman's excuse for voting back pay at the other. Make your cheese square and the consumer will rise up and call you another.

Another reform that might be inaugurated would be to veneer the cheese with building paper or clapboard, instead of the time-honored piece of towel. I never saw cheese cut that I didn't think that the cloth around it had seen service as a bandage on some other patient. But I may have been wrong. Another thing that does not seem to be right, is to see so many holes in cheese. It seems to me that solid cheese, one made by one of the old masters, with holes in it—I do not accuse you of cheating, but don't you feel a little ashamed when you see a cheese cut, and the holes are the biggest part of it? The little cells may be handy for the skippers, but the consumer feels the fraud in his innermost soul. Among the improvements made in the manufacture of cheese I must not forget that of late years the cheese does not resemble the grindstone as much as it did years ago. The time has been when, if the farmer could not find his grindstone, all he had to do was to mortise a hole in the middle of a cheese, and turn it and grind his scythe. Before the invention of nitro-glycerine, it was a good day's work to hew off cheese enough for a meal. Time has worked wonders in cheese.

DECEITFUL and artificial people are generally caught in their own trans. They deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doing; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks—but both duty and self interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.

## THE BONES OF MONSTERS.

While exploring some rocks in the white sandstone hog back of the cretaceous period, near Morrison, Bear Creek, Colorado, the same stratum as Colorado Springs, a few yards west of old Colorado City—we came suddenly upon a huge vertebræ, lying as it were carved out in bas relief on a slab of sandstone. It was so heavy that it required two men to lift it. Its circumference was thirty-three inches. We stood for some moments looking in astonishment at this prodigy, and then hunted around for more relics. Presently one of the party a little in advance cried out, "Well, this beats all!" At his feet lay a large bone, resembling a Hercules war club, ten inches in diameter by two feet long. On digging beneath it a number of smaller vertebræ were discovered, and at the base of the cliff two enormous fragments, reminding one of the broken columns of some ancient temple, or a couple of saw logs, lay on the ground, possibly thigh bones, fifteen inches in diameter at the butt end; and in the cliff above them was another fragment sticking out of the rock like the stump of a tree. With the help of a sledge hammer and a crow-bar the rock was removed around it, and underneath lay some ribs three inches in diameter, with other bones.

The rocks in the vicinity were full of fragments. Selecting one of these, we lifted up a large cap of sandstone above it and disclosed a perfect shoulder, *ulna* and *radius*, of another somewhat smaller animal, the thickness of the bones averaging about five or six inches. This, lying as it was like a beautiful sculpture on the sandstone, we succeeded in removing exactly as we found it. Several smaller bones of animals of various sizes were discovered, but as the sun was setting behind the mountain we deferred removing our trophies till the following day. During the night it snowed heavily, but next morning we succeeded in dragging our prizes on a temporary sled, down the cliff to the road, and bringing home to the neighboring village a wagon load of bones and depositing them in a shanty, preparatory to packing them off East to Prof. Marsh, of Yale College for identification. The monster to whom the bones belonged could not have been less than sixty or even eighty feet long. In the cliff above these bones, impressions of leaves were found of dicotyledonous trees of very singular shape, some resembling a lyre, and others the leaves of the tulip tree, willow, conifers, etc. These trees grew probably on the shores of small islands in the cretacious ocean in which the marine monsters roamed, and not far off oysters, clams, baculities and ammonites, and other marine shells were found in abundance.

Along the shores of this ancient sea squatted and leapt the dinosaurus or the terrible lizards, one of whom, the lelaps, was twenty-four feet long. From the length of its hind legs, it is supposed that he was able to walk upright like a biped, carrying his head twelve feet in the air.—There was another still larger, thirty five feet long, and of the same habits. In the air overhead, huge bat like creatures, combining a lizard, a crocodile and a bat, flapped their leathery wings (25 feet from tip to tip) over the sea, plunging every now and then into the water for a fish. There were birds, too; a diver, five and one-half feet high, and some, strange to say, with spinal vertebræ like a fish, and armed with pointed teeth in both jaws. Enormous tortoises and turtles were boatmen of the age. One discovered by Cope, in Kansas, was fifteen feet across the end of one flapper to the end of the other. Huge clams lay scattered over these ancient shores twenty six inches in diameter. Our saurian did not fall short of the biggest of these monsters; he could not have been less than sixty to seventy feet long, and probably either a mosasaurus or lizard allied to the elasmosaurus.

The ocean in which these creatures lived was gradually enclosed by the upheaval of the sea bottom on the west, and soon became an inland sea. As the elevation continued and its area was contracted, ridges would rise, isolating portions of the sea into salt lakes and imprisoning the life in them. The stronger soon destroyed the weaker, the water by evaporation becoming shallower, all life finally died, became skeletons, and, in course of ages, fossilled to sandstone.

A STEAM JURYMAN.—The other day, says the *Scientific American*, a summons commanding Thatcher Magoin to present himself for service in the jury box was returned to the Commissioner of Juries with the information that it had been served upon the wrong party. The Commissioner said to the bearer:

"That settles it as far as you are concerned, but Magoin must come here and show cause why he should not be a juror."

"He can't," was the reply, "he's too busy. If he did come he would make things hot for you. Besides, you would have to send a derrick and a truck to bring him. He turns the scales at 5,000 pounds."

The Commissioner was incredulous; worse, he made remarks not complimentary to the speaker's condition with respect to sobriety. Then the summoned man explained.

"I am telling you facts, Mr. Commissioner," he said. "Thatcher Magoin is a steam engine, and is located at the foot of Fletcher street. I am Nicholas Morris, stevedore. Years ago I was employed by a man named Thatcher Magoin. I named my engine on pier 19. East river, after him. When the directory man came to the dock to get the names he saw the name Thatcher Magoin on the engine, and thinking that he was the boss, put it on the book. You'll see it on page 949."

This, we believe, is the first time that a steam engine has been called to do political duty. There appears to be no reason, however, why a well conducted or a well constructed piece of machinery, with a phonographic metric attachment should, not be able to hear and weigh evidence quite as efficiently as the average juror.

A FARMER not far away, says an exchange, owns a large hog and has had a great many callers to see it, he placed it in the barn and charged twenty-five cents a sight at him. A few days ago a man drove up to the farmhouse and asked to see the hog. The farmer led the way to the barn, but before he opened the door turned about and demanded the fee. The stranger paid the quarter and turned to leave, when the farmer called out, "Don't you want to see the hog?" "I've seen him," answered the stranger, and he kept on.

HOW INDIANS MARRY.—An interesting account of how Indians marry and are given in marriage is furnished by Commissioner Hayt. He says that at present there are no valid marriages among the Indians except, where, in a few instances, a marriage ceremony is performed by the agent. The custom among the Osages is about the same as among all other tribes not fully civilized, and is somewhat as follows: A man who desires to marry goes to the lodge of the woman he proposes to take and sits down outside the door awaiting an invitation to go in. At first he sends a present of one pony, and if in response to the gift there is no invitation to come within the lodge, he sends another pony as a present, if the second does not answer the purpose a third, fourth, fifth, or even a tenth is sent.

When the number of ponies is satisfactory to the father of the woman, the donor is invited into the lodge and the bargain is completed. If it so happens that he takes the oldest girl in the family, he is entitled to take all her younger sisters to himself or if he does not like them for himself, bargains with any after applicants for the possession. The whole proceeding is a mere matter of bargain and sale, in which women are disposed of without their consent, and very much like cattle in the market. There is nowhere any limit to the number of wives, as they are called, which an Indian may have, and by their possession he can change the occupants of his lodge as often as he chooses. "As our civilization is opposed to polygamy," says the Commissioner, "some decisive action should be taken regulating and establishing marriage in all Indian communities. An act of Congress should provide wholesome and proper marriage laws for Indian tribes. The agent should be required to marry all the Indians cohabiting together upon the various reservations, giving them a certificate of such marriage; and after the beginning of the next year no Indian should be permitted to marry more than one wife."

SINGULAR SUICIDES.—In the year of 1809 William Darrington threw himself from the parapet of the Church of St. Sepulchre, in London, leaving behind him a note stating as his reason, "that he wanted to go to the opera that night, but had not money enough to purchase a ticket of admission."

A farmer in Allendale, England, got a gun barrel, loaded it, and placed the stock end in a hot fire, and leaned his stomach against the other. The barrel soon became hot and exploded, killing the unfortunate wretch instantly.

A blacksmith in New Orleans, in 1841, killed himself in the same manner, blowing his bellows until the fire was hot enough to explode the gun-barrel.

A young lady at a boarding school in England drowned herself in a rain cask because she was made to study from an old book. She was "sweet sixteen!"

A Greenwich, Eng., pensioner, who was put upon short allowance for misconduct, in 1846, sharpened the ends of his spectacles, and with them stabbed himself to the heart.

In a French newspaper of 1862 we find an account of a man who, his wife having proved unfaithful to him, called his valet and informed him that his was about to kill himself, and requested that he would boil him down and make a candle of his fat and carry it to his mistress, handing her at the same time the following note:

DEARIEST THERESE.—I have long burned for you, and I now prove to you that my flames are real. YOURS. FRANCIS.

A young lady ten years of age, having gambled away a large fortune, hung herself at Bath, Eng., with a gold and silver girdle. The following note was found in her hand: "Thus I tie up myself from play." This was worthy of a French woman.

THE STORY OF A HERO.—Almost every story of shipwreck is characterized by the display of true heroism on the part of some one of its victims. And this last terrible disaster in the British Channel is no exception to the rule. Young Clymer, the son of Mrs. W. B. Clymer, of Philadelphia, soon after the crash made by the bow of the bark against the side of the Pomerania, found his sisters, Miss Mary Clymer and Ross, on the deck of the steamship, whither they had hurried from their stateroom. He placed his oldest sister in a lifeboat and Ross was thrown in by a sailor. The boat was full, and the cowardly sailors were endeavoring to get into it. Clymer thought his mother and the remaining sister were in the boat. He did not hesitate. To save the lives of his sisters he cut the ropes which held the lifeboat to the steamship and turned it adrift. Standing himself on the deck of the doomed vessel, he said good bye to his sisters, realizing that he would never see them again. The fact that he first placed the young girls of his family in safety before thinking of himself is not so remarkable as the nerve and courage, the quick presence of mind and ready grasp of the situation shown by this young man of twenty years. Many men would have dallied with fate and have hesitated to cut the ropes in the hope of saving themselves also. But one moment of hesitation then would have cost the lives of all in the life-boat; for it would have been swamped by the maddened sailors. It was the noble choice made by Clymer to give up his own young life, full of hope and promise, rather than to risk the lives of his sisters by an effort to save himself, that marks his conduct as heroic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A MATHEMATICAL CURIOSITY.—A good employment for the mathematically inclined during the long winter evenings, will be to test their accuracy. The multiplication of 987,654,421 by 45 gives 4,444,-444,445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45, we get a result equally curious, 5,555,555,505. If we take 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and, interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,666,666,606. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as the multiplier again we get 53,333,333,334—all threes except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half

# THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - DEC. 6, 1878.


THE Boston *Times* makes the statement, as coming from Ben Butler himself, that he made $50,000 by sending money to his agent in New York *to bet against his own election*. Butler is sly, devlish sly, and knows when to hedge. He once told a man confidentially in Washington that while some people called him a d--n--d rascal, no man had ever suspected him of being a fool.

IN publishing the prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Post* for 1879 we are at a loss to add anything to what we have so frequently said in commending that able organ of the Democracy in the western part of the State to the patronage of the people. The *Post* deserves to be and is well sustained, and from the high character of the gentlemen who control it, we have no doubt it will maintain, if it does not surpass, its well earned reputation as an able and uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles.

THE editor of that piratical sheet, the Ashland (Scuylkill county) *Advocate*, who is in the constant habit of appropriating editorial articles in the FREEMAN to his own use, notwithstanding the fact that on two or three occasions we have sharply rebuked him for indulging in the dishonorable practice, takes occasion in his last week's issue to endorse his "highly esteemed friend, Hon. Lin Bartholomew," as a proper person for "the appointment of Auditor General under the administration of Governor-elect Hoyt." This idea at least is original with the editor, and no one will attempt to dispute with him its paternity. If he ever read the constitution, it is very apparent that so far as he is concerned it might as well have been printed in the language of the Choctaw Indians.

IT looks like too much of a good thing to see Gov. Hartranft, accompanied by his military staff, traversing the State at this inclement season of the year for the ridiculous purpose of inspecting the different regiments of the National Guard. The fifth regiment, to which the company in this place and the one in Wilmore belong, is ordered to meet at Tyrone on Tuesday next to pass in review before Hartranft and his brilliant staff. It will no doubt be an imposing spectacle, but as all this military junketing takes a large amount of money out of the treasury, we are at a loss to conceive any other way in which it could be so uselessly and unprofitably spent. A majority of the people, however, vote in favor of these military pageants, and if they are compelled to pay for them they can the more easily condone the fraud.

NOT to read the Philadelphia *Times* during a political campaign, or during a session of Congress, or of the State Legislature, is, to use a common phrase, to be behind the times. We never saw an absolutely independent paper, nor do we believe it possible to publish a newspaper that can literally be regarded as such, for a man who pretends to be independent in politics has no opinions at all. Col. McClure, however, has a peculiarly independent way of expressing his opinions on all public questions, and that is what not only renders the *Times* doubly interesting, but frequently rich, rare and racy. The prospectus of the *Weekly Times* for 1879 will be found in another column, and we commend it to the notice of those who desire a cheap and entertaining family journal—a *newspaper* in the broadest acceptation of the term.

WHAT member of the next Legislature will step to the front and in the interest of reform offer a bill to repeal the act increasing the Governor's salary from $5,000 to $10,000 a year? It was the last bill, we believe, which was presented to Governor Geary for his approval, only a few hours before Hartranft was sworn into office in January, 1873. That the salary is excessive to the extent of at least three thousand dollars per annum, is not questioned, and as Hartranft is about to retire from the office, after having been paid $60,000 for his six years' work, the next session will be the proper time to change the law, but only to take effect at the expiration of Hoyt's term in January, 1883. The present exorbiant salary admits of no defence, and a bill to reduce it in the amount we have indicated, will be endorsed by every taxpayer in the commonwealth.

THE vote cast for Lane, the prohibition candidate for Governor, at the late election, discloses some features that are worthy of notice. His total vote in the State was 8,653. He received *one* vote in each of the five counties of Adams, Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Sullivan; *two* in Cumberland, Erie and Forest, *three* in Monroe, Pike and Snyder; *four* in Dauphin and Northampton; *five* in Lehigh; *six* in Cameron and Carbon, and *seven* in Bedford and Berks, making *fifty-seven* votes in *eighteen* counties, the highest vote in any one of said counties being *seven*. He received his largest vote in Chester county, which gave him 499, and in Fulton county neither he nor Mason, the Greenback candidate, received a single vote. The highest vote polled by the Prohibition party in this State was in 1875, when Hartranft and Pershing ran for Governor. It then gave its candidate for that office (Brown, of Lawrence county,) 13,244 votes. Judge Pershing was then and always had been a consistent advocate of temperance, but the Prohibition vote was cast against him. Hartranft's majority was 13 631, and if the 13,244 votes received by Brown had been given to Pershing, an equally sound temperance man, he would have been elected over Hartranft by 1,214 votes. The Prohibition party, as shown by the small vote cast for Lane, has made no substantial progress in the State, nor is it at all likely that it will do so at future elections.

## *Wallace and Barr.*

Whether or not U. S. Senator William A. Wallace ever wrote the article which appeared in the Clearfield *Republican* the week after the election and in which the political career of Col. James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, was pretty severely discussed, we of course do not know, nor is it at all material at present to inquire. Mr. Barr assumed, however, that the Senator was the author of the attack not only on him, but also in the same article on his two brothers, Daniel O. Barr and John C. Barr, and published in his paper an open letter addressed to Mr. Wallace, in which he squarely gave him a Roland for his Oliver. If these two prominent gentlemen in the Democratic party of the State believe that they can reap any honor by engaging in an unseemly personal controversy, in which crimination is certain to beget recrimination, they will find to their cost that they were never in their lives more mistaken. It may perhaps be a labor of love for each of them to engage in such work, and each may feel proud of what he conceives to be the marked success of his own performance, but the Democracy of the State will remain calm and indifferent spectators of the conflict. What possible interest can the Democrats of this State feel in knowing what is the opinion held by Mr. Wallace on the subject of Mr. Barr's political antecedents, or, on the other hand, what Mr. Barr's views may be touching Mr. Wallace's public life? If both have heretofore proved false and treacherous to each other, as is distinctly asserted, what concern has the Democracy of the State with their personal grievances. If the Barrs want office, they do not differ from other men in this office-seeking country, and if Wallace is ambitious without being discreet he will overleap the object at which he aims, and will fall on the other side.—Ought this battle of the giants to go on or ought it to stop where it now is? Our own opinion is that it might just as well proceed, and be fought to a conclusion, even if it should take the combatants all winter to do it. If this is not done now the quarrel will be renewed next summer, when Democrats will be thinking seriously about the next Presidential election, and will have no time to take stock in political side shows. This is the proper and accepted time to bring to a final close the constantly recurring personal contentions between the Pittsburgh editor and the Clearfield Senator, to settle now and forever all disputes between the rival houses of Wallace and Barr, and thus save the Democracy of the State from being annoyed by any discussion of them in the future, when affairs of vastly more importance will require consideration.

AT the banquet given by the Philadelphia ring managers to M. S. Quay a short time after the election, ex-Gov. Young of Ohio, who was an invited guest, made a speech, of which the following is a partial report:

Gov. Young commenced his remarks by acknowledging the compliment, and, in reference to the failure in Ohio in 1876, and the succeeding victory, said he came to Philadelphia for aid, but found that it needed all its resources itself. He went from State to State and the National Committee at Washington, but was refused. On his way home disheartened, he met Don Cameron and told him his troubles. "He wanted to know how much I wanted," said Governor Young. "I told him, and he gave me a check for the amount. He gave us the State of Ohio, and I tell you there is a horse-trader, and Don Cameron shall not be forgotten."

Young, as he admits, was in the pursuit of money to be used in the Ohio election. He failed to make a raise in Philadelphia, which is somewhat singular, was repulsed by different State Committees, and finally by the National Committee itself at Washington. With a sorrowful heart he turned his face homeward, and on his journey had the good luck to meet Don Cameron, who turned out to be the very man he was seeking. To him Young told his piteous tale—Cameron asked how much money he wanted—Young told him, and a check for the amount was drawn by Cameron and handed to him. How perfectly Cameronian was all this, and how nobly did Don sustain the well earned reputation of his house. The corrupt use of money is the secret by which Cameronism has so long maintained its power in this State, and knowing that money can accomplish the same result at an election in Ohio as in any other State, his check, as Young says, "gave us (the Republicans) the State of Ohio." How did it do so except by its use in corrupting voters? It was given for that express purpose; it was used to accomplish that end; its success is confessed, and Cameron and Young, who defeated a Democrat for Congress in Cincinnati by a small majority at the October election, presumably with the money raised from another Cameron check, can divide the infamy of the transaction between them.

DAN RICE has sounded all the depths and shoals of the showman's life. Time and again he has been sold out by the Sheriff, but always managed to get upon his feet again, and take the road with a new combination. Every person who has visited his tent will remember his white and blind stallion "Excelsior," so remarkable for the beauty of his form, as well as for the almost human intelligence exhibited by him in the ring. Two years ago "Excelsior" made his last appearance before the public on the stage of a St. Louis theatre. He was then 34 years old and would be 36 now if he was living, but he has gone where all good horses go. He had been in Dan's possession for 30 years, and about two months ago, worn out and feeble with age, a Shylock creditor levied on him for a debt of his owner. He was placed in a livery stable, and about two weeks ago, Rice before starting for Pennsylvania, called at the stable to see his old friend, and shed tears over him. He said then that he would send back money from this State to redeem "Excelsior" and let the veteran die in peace, and that it was his intention to have his form preserved by the taxidermist. Soon after, Dan left St. Louis the old horse died. He has been exhibited in every city and principal town in the United States, and has been admired by thousands of men women and children, who will probably never look upon his like again.

—Judge Junkin, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Juniata county, in a recent case against an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad for shoveling coal on an engine on Sunday, held that on long lines of railroad "both necessity and charity required that trains carrying live stock and perishable freight be run upon Sunday, and the statute of 1794 is not violatated thereby."

## *The Message—Its Leading Points.*

We copy from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Monday evening the following abstract of the leading features of Mr. Hayes' second annual message presented to Congress at 2 o'clock, p. m., on said day:

The message sent in to Congress to-day by Hayes is not a long one when compared with those of former Presidents. Several of those of General Grant were more extended, and only one or two shorter. In preparing it, the idea of Hayes was that little or no legislation is needed or possible during the present session, and that it is wise, therefore, to make very few recommendations. The most striking features of the message are contained in the opening paragraphs, which treat of the yellow fever epidemic during the last summer and fall and of the Southern question, particularly of events which occurred just prior to and during the late elections in South Carolina and Louisiana.

In treating the first of these subjects he tells briefly the history of the pestilence, its introduction, its spread, and the measures taken to control it and to relieve those who suffered either directly or indirectly. He believes that this dreadful disease would never be known in this country if America were to adopt a policy of strict non-intercourse with those tropical and semi-tropical ports in which the fever is supposed to originate and from which it is always brought into the United States. The appointment of a commission to consider what measures are necessary to protect the republic from this terrible scourge, and to report to Congress at a subsequent session, has been suggested, and this plan is noticed in the message, but not commended. The general drift of what he has to say on this subject is toward the enactment of a national quarantine law; but having directed the attention of Congress to the subject, and having urged that some action be taken, he leaves Congress to devise the means of protection, or to provide for such an official inquiry as will lead to future legislation.

The present political and social condition of the South is the second topic discussed in the message. Hayes believes that on the whole the condition of the South is not worse than it has been in former years, but that it is better.—Peace has prevailed except in a few localities; and the result of the late election has not been affected, except in about half a dozen congressional districts, by anything which occurred either just before or during election day. The recent events in South Carolina, as learned from official and other sources, are set forth, and the determination of the executive to enforce the laws of the United States in those States is announced. No new legislation on the subject is asked for, but the opinion is expressed that under present laws and with the present judicial machinery offenders against federal laws can be punished if Congress will only make a sufficient appropriation to pay the expenses of investigation and prosecution.—He believes that the power to take cognizance of such frauds and interference with the exercise of political rights by all citizens is conferred upon the general government by the provisions of the recent amendments, and that that power extends not only far enough to protect the citizen in the act of voting for members of Congress, but also to guarantee him freedom in the exercise of all other political rights, such as assembling in public and having the vote that he casts honestly counted and returned. There is no threat of military interference. The remedies proposed are civil and judicial.

Hayes takes up in their order the subjects discussed by the heads of the several departments, beginning with the foreign relations of the United States. The history of the fisheries award and of the diplomatic correspondence which grew out of it and out of the provision added by Congress at its last session to the appropriation for the payment of the award is briefly told. The payment of the money to Great Britain is reported. No legislation on the subject is recommended.

The only other specially interesting portion of this part of the message is that relating to the Mexican border troubles. He congratulates the country upon having escaped from serious trouble with our Southern neighbors, and reports that the condition of affairs upon the Rio Grande border is better than it has been for many years. President Diaz seems to be making an honest effort to prevent the territory of Mexico from being made the base of operations for thieves and raiders across the border, and the military force on the border has been so far successful that no complaints have been received from American residents along the Rio Grande for more than six months.

The discussion of finance is chiefly confined to the subject of the resumption of specie payments. The fact, already universally known, that the government is ready on the 1st of January next to redeem its notes in specie, is announced, and it is also stated that no legislation is needed or desired. After the first of next month all kinds of government money, gold, standard silver dollars and legal tender notes will be treated as equal. The creditors of the United States will be paid in either, whichever they prefer. He does not discuss the silver question in the message, but simply reiterates that he has not changed his mind on that subject since sending his veto message to Congress during the late session. He does not think that any legislation in regard to the silver dollar is necessary now, and he does not recommend any. He says nothing further upon a discussion of the present industrial prostration of the country, but simply expresses the opinion that he is improving.

The reports of the several departments of the government are mentioned in the order of the departments. The most important recommendations of the secretaries of war and navy, the postmaster general, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general are noticed and indorsed. The Indian question is briefly discussed, but no recommendation is made.—Hayes is understood to entertain somewhat original views in regard to the management of the Indians, which he may submit to Congress at some future day; but legislation would be required to make them effective, and as no such legislation is to be hoped for this winter, no plan is not now advanced. Each of the subordinate departments of bureaus, the agricultural, the educational bureau, etc., is also briefly noticed, and the generous treatment of them by Congress is recommended.

Among the important recommendations, the most important are those urging immediate appropriations for a congressional library building, and for a building to receive and exhibit treasures now possessed by the National museum. The recommendation for the library building would have been laid last summer except for a difference of opinion in Congress as to the site that should be selected. Hayes favors no particular locality, any one of those thought of being, in his opinion, good enough for the purpose; but he urges that the matter be settled at once. The National museum received from the Centennial exhibition the national exhibits of several foreign countries and several private ones, besides numerous articles which were purchased for it. The most of these treasures have never been unpacked and it is very desirable that speedy provision shall be made for them.

The last subject treated of in the message is the District of Columbia. The writer says that the new form of government has not been long enough in operation to enable him to pass an intelligent judgment upon it. No important changes are recommended. Some public improvements in the district are referred to approvingly, the most important being the improvement of the flats along the banks of the Potomac, southwest of the city, the malaria from which makes a summer residence in some parts of Washington very hazardous, and is a standing menace to the health of the whole city. The filling upon these flats in accordance with the plans of the engineers would improve the navigation of the river, remove the principal local cause of disease, and give the city a beautiful park.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, writing from Uniontown, Pa., under date of Nov. 29th, gives the following particulars of a frightful boiler explosion which caused the instant death of two men and the subsequent death of four others, besides the serious injury of eight more, which occurred near Dunbar, in Fayette county, on the day previous:

The boiler explosion yesterday afternoon at the steel works of Reid Brothers, near Dunbar furnace, eight miles below here, turns out to be worse than was at first supposed. Two men were instantly killed and one died within an hour. Their names were Richard Evans, J. J. Miller and Thomas Morgan every. Two more, John M owey and Joseph Vargoe, died last night, and the sixth man, Morgan McGill, this afternoon. John Dougherty, the pit boss, is terribly burned externally and internally, and his recovery is considered improbable.—Seven other men are suffering from wounds, scalds and burns, but none of them are thought to be fatally injured. The disaster occurred in this way: Eight men were on the roof of the boiler house, and with the assistance of a number below were erecting a new smoke-stack. The steam penetrating through the roof annoyed the men above, and Vagone, the yard boss, ordered the escape valve to be closed.—This was done, and within two minutes the boiler exploded with terrific force. Daniel McGarvey, the engineer, was thrown a hundred feet in the air and one hundred and fifty feet distant into an adjoining field. He alighted on his head in a beaten clay footpath, in which his head half buried itself. The force of the fall ruptured his abdomen and let his entrails out. John Mowey was scalded to death. His flesh was cooked until it was so tender that his abdomen burst under the distension of his stomach and bowels, and the scalpings pushed themselves to the surface. Richard Evans was killed by a bar of iron striking him across the forehead and imbedding itself in his brain. Vayone died last night and McGill this afternoon, both from internal injuries. The boiler was torn into shreds. Hardly a fragment as large as a man's hat can be found. Of the boiler house nothing can be found, except here and there a stick of wood. The general demolition could not have been more complete. With the exception of McGarvey, all the killed leave large families. Reid brothers are bearing all the funeral expenses.

## *News and Other Notings.*

—There are 65,000 Catholics in Cincinnati.

—A Florida man walked ninety-one miles to vote.

—Within the past four months Danbury, Conn., has shipped 792,000 hats.

—Hugh Haggerty dropped dead at a ball in Tuscarora, Schuylkill county.

—Sixteen persons died recently in Racuga, Sicily, from eating poisonous mushrooms.

—A young man named Robert Macknell attempted suicide in Pittsburg, Tuesday morning, on account of disappointment in love.

—Mr. Ackerman, of Foster, Minn., claims to have shot eighteen ducks at one fire. That's either good shooting or bad lying.

—The Scranton *Republican* states that there will be no office of Superintendent of Public Schools created in Lackawanna county.

—A calf was killed Tuesday on the railroad near Chester, and within one hour afterward was skinned, cooked and eaten by tramps.

—A Vermonter has invented "a bottle that will always turn right side up, thus failing to spill the contents, no matter how drunk the owner is."

—John Valentine, of Mifflin county, was taken to the Western Penitentiary a few days ago for the third time. The keepers greeted him familiarly.

—A Mrs. Shimeloff, of Juniata county, the Mifflintown *Sentinel* says, has been arrested for beating out the brains of her baby with a stick of wood.

—Among those lost on the steamship Pomerania was Mr. Xavier Waltz, a member of the firm of Lutz & Waltz, extensive brewers in Allegheny City.

—A young girl in Luzerne county, while carrying a pail of slacked lime up stairs, fell, causing the liquid to spread over her face and literally burning out her eyes.

—A letter reached the dead letter office recently from Alexandria, Va., via Hanover, Pa., having the imprint of the flag of the late confederacy—the stars and bars.

—A few persons are still to be found with money to invest in government bonds. In a single day recently the subscriptions to the four per cent. loan amounted to the sum of $1,545,050.

—A. J. Burks, of Amherst, Va., has been sentenced to a fine of $100 and a year's imprisonment for marrying a woman proven to have some white blood, but manifestly a negress.

—A prudent Republican candidate for Congress in Alabama, having obtained $1,000 from the campaign fund, did not squander it in a hopeless contest, but bought a farm with it.

—Wet pepper throws off great quantities of carbonic acid gas. Five sailors recently lost their lives in the hold of an English vessel loaded with pepper, a part of which had been wet with rain.

—A tramp claims to have been robbed in the Memphis jail of $297.65, a diamond pin and his mother's picture. He says he is only an amateur tramp, having taken the road for his health.

—Four editors were candidates for Secretary of State at the late election in Mississippi, though there was no election ordered for that office, the Governor having appointed a man to fill the vacancy.

—Jonathan M. Reichart, of Pottsville, Pa., charged with attempting to poison his wife last May by putting Paris green in her coffee, was acquitted by the jury on Saturday, after they had been deliberating eighteen hours.

—A dispatch from Sofia reports that the Turkish Redifs and Circassians sacked twelve hundred houses in the Melkui district, in Macedonia, on the 20th inst., and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

—A later was received in Philadelphia on Saturday from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, dated the 16th ult., and sent from the steamship Switzerland, then in the English channel, announcing a very marked improvement in his health.

—There is such a thing as good luck, even amid disaster and death. One of the Pommerania's boats has been recovered, and with it a bag containing $25,000 in gold. The owner and his treasure are not parted, for he also was saved.

—S. S. Allatt was shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded at Hot Springs, Ark., Friday night, by his son Cad. Allatt. Family troubles incited the assault. Both father and son formerly published papers in Illinois and afterwards at Hot Springs.

—A child recently died at Oil City with diphtheria, and so much afraid were the people that it was contagious that they refused to go near the house to render the family assistance. The afflicted parents were compelled to bury their child unaided.

—William Appleman, of Shohota, who confesses to having placed obstructions on the track of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad on November 24, which came near wrecking a train, has been arrested and placed in jail at Milford, Pike county.

—Louis A. Godey, the founder of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and who continued to be its publisher and proprietor until within two years, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Friday night, aged 75 years. He had been confined to his house through a complication of diseases, but his death was not expected.

—Patrick Walsh, a famous Irish patriot and exile, was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Queenstown, Armstrong county, Friday. His experience with the English Government would fill volumes. He had been for twenty-five years a citizen of Brady's Bend, and was over seventy-eight years of age.

—Joseph Stoddard, his wife and young child, of Allegan county, Mich., were found dead on Saturday, the two latter lying in bed with their heads blown to atoms.—Stoddard who had often threatened to kill his wife, and whose body was found sitting upright in a chair, with a rifle between his legs, is thought to have committed the deed.

—The returned citizens of Memphis have expressed their thanks to those who remained to nurse the sick and bury the dead. No greater heroism was ever exhibited upon the battle field than that presented by those who voluntarily remained in the midst of the deadly pestilence during the past summer. They will never be forgotten.

—A pilgrimage composed of about 300 archbishops and bishops, and more than 100,000 other persons, is being organized for the end of the present month to Goa, where the remains of St. Francis Xavier, which are deposited there in a mausoleum, will be exhibited during three days. Great religious and other fetes will be celebrated at the same time.

—A daughter of Daniel Morrison, at Big Grove, near Avoca, Iowa, caught a young colt and attempted to ride it. She was thrown from her seat and her foot caught in the stirrup, when the frantic colt ran over the wild prairie for three hours, until exhausted. The girl when found was perfectly nude, except the stocking and shoe in the stirrup, and her body was mangled to a shapeless mass.

—The original document relating to the American war of independence has been discovered in an antiquarian bookstore in Baireuth, Germany. It is the manuscript diary of one of the officers of the Hessian troops who served in the British army, and embraces the period from January, 1778, to March, 1779. The author kept a daily record, not only of events, but also of the news and rumors of the day.

—A resident of Plymouth, England, got married on Saturday, quarrelled with his wife and thrashed her during the second hour of the honeymoon, thrashed her at night again after clubbing the wedding guests out of the house, spent Monday at the tavern, selling all his clothes except his trousers for drink, and on Tuesday was sent to jail for a month.

—At the lynching of four negroes at Mount Vernon, Indiana, on October 11th, an old man named Harris, in jail for the murder of Sheriff Thomas, disappeared, and it was reported that his body was cut in pieces and thrown into a vault. A man, who avows his connection with the lynchers, now says that Harris was taken by five masked men five miles into the country, tied to a stake and "burned to ashes with indescribable torture."

—Mr. H. E. Mann, of Pittsburgh, has completed plans for a cannon that will have a bore twelve inches in diameter, and the total length of which will be thirty six feet. The total weight will be sixty tons, and the charge will consist of a projectile weighing seven hundred pounds, that will be driven by fifty pounds of hexagonal powder, with sufficient force to penetrate an iron plate eighteen inches in thickness at a distance of thirteen miles.

—Jacob Scholle, of Indianapolis, took a room in the Germania Hotel, and loading a double barrelled gun with water distributed his skull and brains all over the ceiling and walls. He left a note for the landlord, apologizing for the act, and concluding: "Surrender my body to the doctors. This is my last will. By the delivery of my body to the doctors the funeral expenses will be paid. That is as much as I want to say. I do not want to be buried at all."

—Solomon Hazzard, of Norristown, went to West Chester, a couple of weeks ago on business. When he returned he found his residence all topsy turvy and his wife missing. After searching for some time he discovered a clue, and upon following it up he found his wife and a part of his property at the residence of a man named Joseph Gideon. Hazzard immediately made complaint against Gideon for grand larceny and the latter being unable to procure bail was sent to jail.

—A gentleman entered a grocery store at North Vernon, Ind., the other day and asked for a gallon of molasses. Having drawn it the storekeeper asked him what he would take it home in. "In my hat," promptly replied the customer, calmly holding out a new silk hat, into which the grocer, not to be outdone in *sang froid*, poured in the fluid. Then the customer jammed the hat on the grocer's head, and, having thus occupied his attention, took what money there was in the till and departed.

—Anthony Quinn, a carpenter employed in the building of St. Michael's church at Chester, Pa., received a terrible fall Friday morning, from the effects of which he died the same evening. He was standing on what is called the collar beam, near the ridge of the roof, nearly forty feet above the ground. The auger handle, the only thing he could hold on to, slipt, and finding that he could not stop himself from falling, he jumped. It was thought that this jump had saved his life, but his internal injuries proved fatal.

—The great Cathedral fair in New York closed on Saturday evening last. The daily average attendance since the fair opened on Tuesday, October 22, has been about 6,000, the largest number of visitors having been present on the opening night, when it was estimated that fully 22,000 persons passed in and out of the Cathedral doors. Vicar General Quinn states that before the fair began it was calculated that $100,000 would be raised; but it is believed that the total receipts will reach fully $150,000.—This will be almost clear profit, the expenses being very small.

—The officers of the steamer Charles Morgan from Cincinnati reported in New Orleans that at four o'clock Sunday morning a collision occurred at Baingten's Port, La., opposite Donaldsville, La., between the Morgan and the Cotton Valley, of the Red River Transportation Company's line, by which the Cotton Valley was sunk.—Twenty lives were lost, principally roustabouts. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The Cotton Valley left New Orleans on Saturday for the Red river with a full assorted cargo and a number of passengers. The following among the latter are known to be lost: Sol Myer, Henry Levy and Mrs. Sanford, all of Alexandria, La.

—A destructive fire occurred in Butler, Pa., at an early hour on Saturday morning, causing a loss of over $10,000. The fire originated in Duffey's building, on Main street, and burned rapidly. The losses are as follows: Duffey's building, loss $4,000; no insurance. Stillan's clothing store, loss $3,500; insured for $2,650. Bickel & Ruff's shoe store, loss, $5,000; insured for $3,500. Waller's dry goods store, loss, $6,000; no insurance. Creley's photograph gallery, loss, $400; no insurance. Waldron's dentist rooms, loss, $400; no insurance. C. F. Henry and a man named Atkinson, both of them recently employed in a cigar factory in that place, have been arrested on suspicion of having started the fire.

—Joseph Allen of Elm Grove, in this county, says a Reidsville, N. C., despatch of Nov. 30th, is charged with a shocking crime, that of committing an outrage on his own daughter Mollie, a beautiful girl of fifteen. He was lodged in the Wentworth jail, having been arrested on a warrant sworn out by his wife. In the examination before the magistrate it appeared that the wretch had proposed to Mollie to run off with him and get married. This the girl indignantly declined to do, and told her mother. The inhuman father got angry because she told, and the next time he found her alone seized her and succeeded in his hellish purpose. Mrs. Allen is fifty years old, while her husband is only forty.

—The New York *Sun* says that Frank Krulis, a cigarmaker, was present at a Thanksgiving supper where wine flowed freely. He had been singing and laughing loudly with his companions, but he became quiet when he arrived at his house at 118 East Third street, in that city, early on Friday morning. Deciding not to disturb the slumbers of any one, he sat down on the door step, took off his shoes, and ascended to his rooms in the fifth story. The door was locked, his wife being asleep. Not wishing to compel her to unlock the door, it occurred to him that she could open the chamber window without quitting the bed. He climbed to the roof, leaned over the edge, and shook open the blinds. While rapping on the panes to awaken her he lost his balance and fell to the yard. Contrary to the supposition of his neighbors, he was only slightly injured.

—The Hartford *Courant* says that Geo. H. Oviatt discovered a snake of worms in Orange, near the boundary line between the towns of Orange and Woodbridge, about two weeks ago, which was crossing the highway. It was 4 feet 2 inches in length, and the worms were about three-eighths of an inch in length and of a pale brown color, except the head, which was black. During half an hour they moved only a few feet. He separated the worms several times, but they remained so only a short time, and joined the main body.—The snake consisted of hundreds of these, which travel in the form of a snake and leave a wet trail behind them. There were several leaders, followed by hundreds of these worms, one above another, from one quarter to one half of an inch in thickness and over 4 feet in length. A snake or chain of worms was seen in this town last year, but it was not as large as this one.


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| 16 lbs. Dried Apples for | 1 00 | 25 pieces Diamond Soap for | 1 00 |
| 16 lbs. Dried Peaches (halves) | 1 00 | 17 pieces Telephone Soap | 1 00 |
| 12 lbs. Turkey Prunes for | 1 00 | 14 pieces Gold Soap for | 1 00 |
| 8 lbs. Pulverized Sugar for | 1 00 | 14 pieces Babbitt Soap for | 1 00 |
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## *Local Correspondence.*

ST. BONIFACE, Dec. 1, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—Our usually quiet village and its surroundings were kept on the tip-toe of expectation and "jolarity" for a month or more owing to the fact that no less than three weddings, now numbered among the happy events of the past, were then looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by the friends and well wishers of the respective parties. Being now, as I have already said, among the things of the past, your humble correspondent, who, as usual, was included among the invited guests on the several marriage feasts, and is well acquainted with all the high contracting parties, has no hesitation in saying what he honestly believes, that they are all well mated and eminently worthy of each other's love and devotion, for the long continued enjoyment of which they have the best wishes of a host of admiring friends and appreciative neighbors. May peace and prosperity ever abide with each and all of them, and may their brightest anticipations be fully realized in time as well as eternity. Here is a list of the weddings:

On Monday, Nov. 11th, at St. Benedict's church, Carrollton, by the Rev. Prior, Mr. Mercelius McMullen, of Allegheny township, and Miss Susan Gray, of Elder township.

On Monday, Nov. 25 at St. Bonifacius' church, by Rev. Edmund, Mr. John Haim and Miss Matilda Hoover, both of Elder township.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at St. Bonifacius' church, by Rev. Father Edmund, Mr. Joseph Bolig, of Elder township, to Miss Mary Jane, second oldest daughter of Jacob and Lena Stolz, of Chest township.

We were also present at the Nuptial Mass of the two couples last named, and were much edified and impressed by the beautiful and solemn services on both occasions. The choir performed some new and intricate pieces of music at the last Nuptial Mass, which were highly praised by those whose good fortune it was to be present. And, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, Joseph and his fair young bride, with a large retinue of attendants and invited guests, repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where there was in waiting a large table literally groaning, so to speak, under the load of good things with which it was laden. But the table was not the only centre of attraction, a sideboard furnished with an abundance of good cheer being also an attractive and much appreciated feature of the festivities, which were kept up until broad day light, on Wednesday morning, when all parties were cordially invited to take up the line of march for the handsome and comfortable residence of Mr. Sebastian Holtz, where a similar reception was in waiting and where eating and drinking, music and mirth were the order of the day and a portion of the succeeding night, the respective parents of the bride and groom being evidently determined to outdo each other in the effort to make the occasion one long to be remembered with pleasure by the young and old of Chest and Elder townships.

Thanksgiving day was strictly observed in this place, every one going to St. Bonifacius' church, Father Edmund officiating. In the evening the "Union Hotel" for the purpose of spending the evening in mirth and song, as well as speech-making and other pastimes. This society consists of some of our oldest citizens—Messrs Anna, Ott, Miller, Fisher, Nagle, Finnyer, Peter Gus, and Valentine Glasser, Misses Austin, Hartman, Holtz, Roha, Simmelsberger, and others whose names we were unable to obtain, being among the number. We were present on the occasion and were highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The grand shooting match at Glen Connell came off on Thanksgiving day to the entire satisfaction of the many who were present and took part in the contest, though we are informed that the day was very unpropitious for several of the marksmen, who did some exceedingly wild shooting. Quite a number of articles were shot for and won by different parties.

We are sorry to note the fact that some of our neighbors in adjoining townships are engaged in the questionable business of hunting up whiskey stills on Sunday, for the purpose of securing a paltry reward from the government. One at least of these gentlemen had better remain at home and transact a lawful and legitimate business, instead of selling crooked whiskey without license, as he has been doing for the past three years.

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Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, celebrated for being STRONG, EVEN and UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has received MEDALS at all the great Expositions, the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country SEWS N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known as the best cotton for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Paisley, J., and Paisley, Scotland are the largest and most complete in the world. The whole process of manufacture is conducted in the most complete and careful manner, so much so they claim for their American product at least an equal merit to that produced from their Mills. As
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Ebensburg, Pa.,

*FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 6, 1878.*


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

*Here, There, and the Other Place.*

—Lots of nice things for holiday presents at Teitelbaum's, in Carrolltown.

—Mr. John Schroth, of Wilmore, is credited with the shooting of two fine female deer this season.

—Don't fail to call and see the nice stock of new goods just received at Teitelbaum's cheap store in Carrolltown.

—Mr. Joseph Dale, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, has lost three children by diphtheria within as many weeks.

—One of the traverse jurors in attendance at Court this week is the owner of the imposing name of Zachary Taylor.

—The deferred inspection of the Fifth regiment P. N. G. will be held at Tyrone on the 10th instant.—next Tuesday.

—It will surely pay to deal with S. Teitelbaum, of Carrolltown, when you want to get the best goods for the least money.

—Mr. John Tomlinson, Labor Reformer and whilom editor of the Altoona *Globe*, has gone to Scranton to accept a position on the *Times* newspaper of that city.

—Teitelbaum of Carrolltown is the man you ought to visit when you want to buy dry goods, dress goods, clothing, groceries, &c., at prices which no man can undersell.

—The *Herald* says that the confectionery store of E. C. Parrish, in this place, was burglariously entered Saturday night and robbed of fifteen dollars in small change.

—Mr. Joseph Van Ormer, of White township, has contracted with a Williamsport gentleman for the putting of one million feet of timber in Chest creek this winter.

—Teitelbaum, of Carrolltown, was the first man in northern Cambria to declare war on high prices, and he is bound to continue the good fight so long as the people sustain him.

—The Lloyd assignees met at the old bank building, Altoona, this (Thursday) morning to take testimony before the masters in equity appointed by the U. S. District Court.

—Some mice gnawed some matches in Bedford one day last week and ignited them, and if somebody hadn't discovered the flames a disastrous conflagration might have ensued.

—The Kansas colony has fixed upon January 14th as the time for their departure from this place, when it is thought not less than fifty men, women and children will join in the exodus.

—Wood up! A beautiful chromo will be presented to the first man, boy, or other biped who brings us a load of good dry kindling wood on account of subscription or other debt due this office.

—In Curwensville, Clearfield county, potatoes are selling at 75 cents per bushel, hay at $9 per ton, corn at 50 cents per bushel, oats at 35 cents, beef at 7 and 9 cents, and pork at 5 and 10 cents per pound.

—Though no cases of special importance were down for trial this week, the attendance in the Court-room Monday and Tuesday has not been excelled in point of numbers since the trial of Mike Moore for murder.

—Col. John C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair county, has been appointed to the clerkship in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg made vacant by the recent death of his brother, E. L. Everhart, Esq., of Huntingdon.

—A freight brakeman named Sanford Speers, a resident of Derry, Westmoreland county, was struck on the head the other day by a bridge over the Loyalhanna, and received injuries which caused his death in a few hours after.

—Capt. Jacob Smith, a brother of Mr. R. E. Smith, of this place, died in Monroe county, Kansas, Nov. 23d, from the effects of a running sabre received by him while in command at the battle of Nashville during the late war. Aged about 50 years.

—When all kind of goods can be bought at such decided reductions in price as have been made at the People's Cheap Store in Carrolltown, they must be foolish folks indeed who don't at least go and see how it is themselves.

—The Curwensville *Times* says that Mr. Robert Lawhead, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, has lost twelve fine hogs from cholera during the past fall and present winter. Many other porkers in the same neighborhood are also said to be suffering with the same disease.

—Dr. Hoffman, dentist, will visit Wilmore Thursday of next week in a professional capacity, and Carrolltown the Monday following. Parties living at either place, or in the neighborhood, desiring work in his line done will do well to interview Dr. Hoffman, now that the opportunity offers.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday last published a seven column obituary notice of Hon. A. C. Mullin, formerly of Ebensburg, but who resided in Philadelphia at the time of his death. It was from the able pen of Col. James M. Swank, and was a graceful tribute to the memory of a worthy man.

—The property of Mr. E. J. Mills, on Julian street, was sold at assignee's sale, on Saturday last, to Mr. Thomas Davis (Jackson), for the exceedingly moderate sum of $745—a price very little in excess of one-third of the original cost. Mr. Davis also bought a lot in the West ward at the same sale for $40.

—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Col. C. B. Jones, the Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Daily Tribune*, whom we know from the frequent perusal of his readable productions to be a graceful and interesting writer, and whom we found on acquaintance to be an intelligent and genial gentleman. Glad indeed will we be to meet him often in the future.

—An argument in favor of the erection of a new Court House was found this week in the fact that twenty-four women were in attendance at the fount of justice as parties or witnesses, ten of whom carried infants in their arms. When those babies began squalling in unison, which was not infrequently, the spectators closed their ears and heartily wished there was a retiring-room some place in the neighborhood.

—Our lady readers should not fail to call and see the stock of new and cheap millinery goods just received by Mrs. R. E. Jones, High street, Ebensburg. Be their tastes ever so refined, they will not go away disappointed. It is no longer necessary to send to the large cities for millinery goods, for Mrs. Jones can furnish any and all articles desired at about the same price demanded for them there at retail.

—A youth of this town who frequently permits himself to become grossly intoxicated, and while in that condition charges round with an open knife in his hand, threatening to cut and kill, found out what the interior of a cell in the jail looks like last Monday. He remained immured several hours, when his promise that he would go slow hereafter was taken by the authorities and he was turned loose.

—The body of a dead child was picked up on the line of the P. R. R. near Blair Furnace, Blair county, Friday evening. It was subsequently ascertained that it had been born on the cars, and that the mother's name is Catharine Huffman, of Perry county. A telegraphic dispatch secured the arrest of Catharine at Pittsburgh, and she is now in the Hollidaysburg jail to await trial on the charge of infanticide.

—We have been authorized to state that the rumor about the Hulbert House, Johnstown, going to change hands ere long is not correct. The only change since the death of Mr. Benford, or likely to be made, is that F. A. Benford has taken charge of the business. Give the Hulbert a call when you visit Johnstown, and we will insure you a hearty welcome and kind treatment from both Mrs. Benford and her son Frank.

—The firm of Lemmon & Murray having ceased to exist owing to the death of the junior member, the surviving partner, Dr. Wm. Lemmon, is anxious to close out certain departments of the business as speedily as possible, and with that object in view offers for sale a large lot of jewelry, miscellaneous books, notions, etc., at first cost and in many instances at less than cost. Persons wishing to invest in articles of that kind will never have a better chance to secure bargains. [12-6.-4t.]

—County Commissioner-elect Geo. Gurley informs us that the glorious army of office-seekers are not shirking their duty, but, on the contrary, are coming rapidly to the front. No less than twenty-five names are on his slate as applicants for the position of Mercantile Appraiser, while those who would like to see Commissioners' Clerk number about a baker's dozen. It is nearly a month till the appointments will be made, and these figures will doubtless be somewhat increased by that time.

—A gentleman who was in attendance at Court this week, and who claims to know as much about the weather as the next one, informed us that the present will be an open and comparatively warm winter. He bases his prognostication on the fact that the sap in the maple and beech trees is mounting upward, while the strawberry plants, many of them, are in full blossom. We'll see next Spring how this turns out, but meantime the coal dealers can contemplate this item and rend their nether garments.

—His nose was red, his forehead big, he gazed around with watery eye; he shivered in the biting breezes, and chattered out between his sneezes—Winter! oh, my! After which performance he straightway betook himself to the store of Jas. J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and bought himself a suit of comfortable ready-made clothing and felt braced up to tackle the thermometer even if it fell to zero. Mr. Murphy is a man who sells very cheap, and who guarantees every article that goes out of his store to be just as represented.

—Have you given the amount of attention which is its due to the announcement of John Lloyd & Co., High street, Ebensburg, published in another column? That firm will during the present month of December sell *at cost* their entire stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. This is no sham, but a fair square opportunity to buy goods at cheaper rates than Ebensburg has probably ever enjoyed, so if you want to make one dollar do service for nearly double that sum you should at once visit the cheap cash store of John Lloyd & Co.

—In March last an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Boyer, of Coopersdale, swallowed a small bean. The babe was scarcely a year old at the time. The bean first lodged in the wind-pipe, but soon descended into the lungs. The child became very sick, but after suffering intensely for a day or two it apparently recovered. The same symptoms manifested themselves frequently thereafter, however, and with increasing severity, until Thursday last, when the little sufferer died. The physicians attribute the death to irritation of the child's lungs caused by the bean.

—On Monday forenoon a boy named Daniels, aged about 15 years, residing at Newton Hamilton, essayed to jump on a freight train for the purpose, it is supposed, of riding to Mount Union. In doing so he missed his calculation, slipped and fell under the train. The wheels passed over his right leg just above the ankle, crushing it in a horrible manner. His leg was subsequently amputated below the knee. He was also more or less injured in other places, but enough of him continues to hang together to warrant the belief that he will get well in due course of time.

—What use are all hard money questions, or the laws of peculiar finance to a man without hose, a big boil on his nose, and a patch on the seat of his pants? Sare enough. Under such circumstances the hard money question is a delusion and a snare. But, hard money or soft money, the man who goes round with patches on his pants when Godfrey Wolff, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, sells ready-made clothing at a mere song, is more to be blamed than to be pitied. An excellent winter suit can be bought from him for $6 up. All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

—Her hair was yellow; strands of gold fell o'er her shoulder's, fold on fold; her eyes were of a heavenly hue—she wore a number seven shoe. That number of shoe, or any other number down to the smallest made, is always to be found on the shelves of S. Rinebrake, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. Mr. R. keeps the largest stock of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., to be found in Western Pennsylvania, all which are marked at prices that defy competition. If you patronize him once we feel satisfied you will go nowhere else when you are feet need a dainty and serviceable covering.

—A correspondent at Wilmore writes to inform us of the death from consumption, in Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Nov. 21st, of Mr. Richard Holder, son of Jacob Holder and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Holder, who, it will be remembered by our old readers, was murdered in Cambria township during the Summer of 1842, the motive for the crime being a desire to obtain the money she was supposed to possess. Mr. Holder, our informant assures us, was an honest, upright citizen and a kind and affectionate husband and father, whose death will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and five children.

—The Altoona *Mirror* of Saturday last contained the valedictory of Mr. Harry Slep, its former proprietor, who has sold that establishment to Messrs. Buckingham & Nicolemus and will hereafter devote his undivided time and attention to the publication of his German paper, *Der Deutsche Volksfuecker*, and to job printing. The *Mirror* under its new management appeared on Monday cut down from a six to a five column paper, and with the price per copy fixed at one cent. It presents a very neat appearance, and is filled with precisely the sort of reading matter the public demand. Both Mr. Slep and the new hands at the bellows have our most ardent wishes for their future prosperity. Hope at least the last named member of the new firm, like his prototype of old, will not have to climb a tree, his profits in a Mirror to see.

—Engineer M'Cabe is the owner of a brood of geese, two of which, owing to the fact that the mother goose was unable to spread herself over all the eggs furnished her to set on, were hatched out by a female chicken of mature growth. All the goslings are now grown up, but to all intents and purposes they constitute two totally different families. The goslings hatched by the goose will not associate with the goslings hatched by the chicken, but on the contrary have chased the latter out into the wide, wide world, where they wander disconsolately up and down. When they meet, they meet as strangers or as foes. Why is this? Is it an explification of the saying that "blood will tell"—even in geese? As we don't pretend to know, we turn the question over to somebody who has been raised with geese, or is a goose himself, for an answer.

—"Take a short rest," "wipe off your chin," "pull down your vest" and prepare to walk in and see the nicest lot of ready-made clothing at the cheap cash store of M. Wolf, at 1127 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa., that has ever been offered for sale in that city. Mr. Wolf, as we are reliably informed, has recently sold several excellent suits to parties residing in this vicinity, and one of the gentlemen thus made happy assures us that he not only found an abundant and elegant stock to select from, but that he did better there than he could do anywhere else. That is certainly a strong recommendation for Mr. Wolf, and a convincing reason why other buyers should go and do likewise. Remember that the store referred to is on Eleventh avenue, next door to Bowman & Morrow's big store, and just around the corner of the street on which the post-office is located.

—At the close of the present volume of the FREEMAN, of which only five numbers remain to be issued, we propose to enlarge and improve our paper, and for that purpose not only intend to purchase an entire new suit of type, but also most of necessity buy a new press, the one upon which the FREEMAN is at present printed being too small for a paper of larger dimensions, as well as somewhat demoralized by long continued use. To make these proposed improvements will of course require an outlay of considerable cash, and as our exchequer is somewhat depleted we are obliged to call on those in arrears to extend us a helping hand. Every one indebted for advertising, subscription, etc., can at least pay us a portion of what they owe, and we sincerely hope that all will do so promptly, as the necessary purchases must be made during the coming holidays. If they come up to the work, as honesty and fair play certainly demand, we promise them a better paper and larger type than are now for the most part used in printing the FREEMAN. Let no one fail to assist us in the good work.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The December term of our County Court convened for its first week's session at 10½ o'clock, a. m., on Monday last, Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte presiding, and Associates Thomas and Flanagan on the bench.

The Grand Jury, of which A. R. Longenecker was appointed foreman, was called and received its instructions, after which the constables of the various districts made their usual returns under oath. The list of attorneys was then called in order to afford an opportunity for making motions, presenting petitions, etc., and at the conclusion of these proceedings, which occupied the attention of Court until 12.40 p. m., a recess was taken until 2½ o'clock out of respect for the memory of Wm. Kittell, Esq., recently deceased. It was also made an order of Court that the resolutions of condolence adopted by the members of the bar at the time of Mr. Kittell's death should be entered upon the minutes of the Court.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Com'th vs. George Kurtz, indicted for receiving stolen goods, said stolen goods consisting of a quantity of pig metal, for the stealing of which from the Cambria Iron Company a couple of boys were convicted at September sessions.

At a quarter past 6 o'clock Court adjourned until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, the above case being still on trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened at 8o'clock Tuesday morning, as per adjournment, when Judge Orvis delivered the charge to the jury in the Kurtz case, and after half an hour's deliberation said jury returned with a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. John Pearn—selling liquor without license. Defendant, who is a citizen of White township, plead guilty and submitted. Sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Wm. Stehley, indicted for fornication and bastardy and adultery.

Our readers will recollect this case as hailing from Wilmore, an account of which we published at the time of its occurrence. The crimes with which Stehley was charged, and to which he entered a plea of guilty, were committed with his wife's sister, and the community, it is proper to say, were greatly shocked at the recital. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution, and the further sums of twenty-five dollars "for lying in" expenses and one dollar per week during the term of seven years, for the payment of which a bond was required, and also to undergo six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Com'th vs. Michael Quinn, indicted for embezzlement. The charges were founded on the fact that the defendant had collected certain tax in Conemaugh borough and failed to pay over or account for the same. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. George Bradley, indicted for forgery. This will be remembered as the case in which a note was forged by the defendant on Jacob Jacoby, of Johnstown Fail restitution having been made, the amount being only $20, the District Attorney, on leave, entered a *nol pros.*

Com'th vs. Rachael Byrnes and James Rager, indicted for mayhem and assault and battery. Settled by parties and *nol pros.* entered.

Com'th vs. Henry Boland, indicted for making threats. Settled by parties before bill was drawn.

A number of cases known as Bugtown cases were *not prosequied* on the ground, as stated by District Attorney Rose, that the law-abiding people of that part of the county, not satisfied with bringing forward the discreditable current transactions of the day, were also in the habit of going back further than the statute of limitation would permit to stir up old sores, and as the cases in question were of that class they were very summarily disposed of.

Com'th vs. Noah Murphy, indicted for larceny. Defendant was charged with stealing a mill saw from an upright water mill owned by a man named Knepper of Summerhill township. On trial up to noon, when Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At opening of the Court, Dist. Att'y Rose addressed the jury on the case on trial. The jury was then charged by the Court, and after having retired and deliberated or at least remained out during the entire night, came into Court about 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, and announced their inability to agree, it being understood that there were eight for acquittal and four for conviction. The Court discharged them.

Com'th vs. Thomas J. Williams and John Gatman, indicted for assault and battery, and Com'th vs. Rees J. Lloyd, assault and battery. These being cases prosecuted by the Grand Jury, with commendable discretion, imposed the costs on the respective prosecutors and ignored the bills. Prosecutors sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. Thos. H. Grove, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, Benjamin Sturzman, prosecutor. This young man was arrested at East Conemaugh, on the 28th of September last, while stealing his way on the cars. After his arrest the officer, (Sturtzman) of the Penna. R. R. police, discovered a large dirk knife concealed under his coat and near the small of his back. Another man named Monday was arrested at the same time. The knife exhibited in Court is a frightful looking weapon, some ten or twelve inches in length. The defense set up was that the accused was a logman, and that such knives were used in camp for the same purpose as a table knife, etc., etc. The jury, after an absence of forty minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty and assessed the costs on the prosecutor.

Com'th vs. Francis Prisk, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill and assault and battery; Eliza Ann Troxell prosecutrix. The scene of this case is within one mile of Loydsville in White township, and the offense charged was that defendant had struck and beat the prosecutrix with a club while walking along the public road to Loydsville. The defendant, who is a married man about 26 years of age, it is proper to say, had no motive, so far as the evidence disclosed, for doing any injury to the prosecutrix. Case not concluded when Court adjourned, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The jury in the case of Noah Murphy, after having been out 19½ hours failed to agree and were discharged. The defendant was ordered into bonds of $300 to appear at next term of Court to answer, etc.

After a speech for the prosecution by District Attorney Rose and the charge of the Court, the jury in the Prisk case retired to their private room, and, after due deliberation, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Com'th vs. Samuel Bender—carrying a concealed weapon, a pistol to wit, and wantonly pointing it at Joseph Carney, the prosecutor in the case. The alleged offense was committed in Gallitzin township on the 6th of October last. Verdict not guilty, but that he pay one-half the costs and the prosecutor the other half.

Com'th vs. Joseph Carney—surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to enter into bail to keep the peace, ect.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Com'th vs. D. W. Powell and Howell Powell. This is a case of malicious mischief perpetrated in Cambria township. Defendants plead guilty, and are sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the term of two months.

Com'th vs. August Slougher—larceny. It appearing from the testimony that the property alleged to have been stolen had disappeared over two years ago and a prosecution was thereby debarred by the statute of limitation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Com'th vs. August Slougher—receiving stolen goods and larceny. Defendant pleads guilty, and is sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the term of four months.

Com'th vs. Chauncey Myers—larceny and resisting an officer. Defendant pleads guilty, and is sentenced to undergo separate and solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary for the term of fifteen months.

Com'th vs. George Baum—larceny of five bushels of wheat in Susquehanna township. Verdict not guilty.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The Grand Jury made report that they had visited the public buildings and found them in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of the gallery of the jail, which is unsafe. They also recommended the construction of a public bridge across the Conemaugh river at Coopersdale.

Com'th vs. David Reighard, charged with fornication and bastardy, and Com'th vs. Sarah Bryan, adultery. These two cases are being tried together at the time of closing our report, Thursday noon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The following described properties were disposed of by Sheriff Ryan, a portion of them in Johnstown, on Saturday last, and the remainder in this place on Monday afternoon of the present week:

IN JOHNSTOWN.

A lot of ground and improvements in the Sixth ward of Johnstown. Sold as the property of John Litz and bought by C. B. Ellis for $660.

Thirty-two acres in Taylor township and twelve acres and fifty perches in Stonycreek township, with improvements. Sold as the property of Wesley Horner and bought by Jacob Horner for $135 and $300 respectively.

Three lots and improvements in East Conemaugh township. Sold as the property of Jeremiah Crowley and wife and bought by R. L. Johnston for $55, $50 and $95 respectively.

Lot of ground and improvements in Franklin borough. Sold as the property of Lawrence Furlong and bought by Peter Roberts for $105.

Lot of ground and improvements in East Conemaugh borough. Sold as the property of Philip Gonchnour and bought by J. Zimmerman for $25.

Two lots and improvements in East Conemaugh borough. Sold as the property of Chas. B. Cobaugh and bought by J. Zimmerman for $875.

Lot of ground in Cambria borough. Sold as the property of Patrick Dougherty and bought by Mrs. Ellen Dougherty for $50.

Lot of ground in Woodvale borough and lot of ground in Conemaugh borough, with improvements. Sold as the property of Charles, Casper, George and Lewis Wehn and bought by J. Zimmerman for $500 and $100 respectively.

IN EBENSBURG.

Nine acres of land and improvements in Washington township. Sold as the property of Wm. Brown, Sr., and bought by Michael Bradley for $50.

Four hundred and sixty-three acres and ninety-eight perches, with improvements, in Allegheny township. Sold as the property of Thos. Gorman and bought by Henry Genterman for $1,600.

One hundred acres of land and improvements in Jackson township. Sold as the property of Michael Kirsch and bought by J. W. Sharbaugh for $75.

One hundred and twenty seven acres and improvements in Susquehanna township. Sold as the property of Abraham Keim and bought by A. J. Ober for $400.

One hundred acres and improvements in Chest township. Sold as the property of Adam Leidy and bought by P. F. Carney for $430.

Five acres and improvements in White township. Sold as the property of J. W. Gray and bought by A. H. Fiske & Co. for $7.

One acre of land, unimproved, in White township. Sold as the property of Leonard Hollis and bought by Joseph Van Ormer for $25.

One acre of land, unimproved, and lot of ground and improvements in Chest Springs borough. Sold as the property of Leonard Hollis and bought by David Hollis for $18 and $70 respectively.

Lot of ground, unimproved, in West ward of Ebensburg. Sold as the property of Joseph McDonald and bought by E. Roberts & Son for $20.

Seventy acres of land and improvements in Jackson township. Sold as the property of Jno. W. and Martin Dager and bought by D. G. Burkhart for $185.

One hundred and ninety-seven acres and improvements in Allegheny township. The interest of Edward, John, Margaret and Peter Mullen in said property; bought by Wm. Litzinger for $825.

Fifty acres of land and improvements in Blacklick township. Sold as the property of Henry Miller and bought by F. A. Shoemaker for $25.

TUESDAY'S SALE.

Seven acres and fifty-four perches in Cambria township. Sold as the property of R. P. Linton, deceased, and bought by Julius Stich for $250.

The sale of several other properties advertised was postponed until Monday next, the balance being either stayed or continued until Argument Court.

On Wednesday afternoon, shortly after dinner, a number of persons paid a visit to that imposing edifice known as the county jail. Amongst them were Mr. John D. Jones, of Cambria township, Mr. Peter Fulmer, of Conemaugh borough, Dr. Decker, of Lilly's station, and Dr. Davis of New Florence. While standing on the platform of the iron gallery which traverses the line of cells on the second tier, a section of the footway broke in twain and fell to the floor beneath, a distance of about twelve feet, carrying with it Mr. Jones and Mr. Fulmer. The former received some bad cuts and bruises, and it was found necessary to remove him to his home in a wagon. Mr. Fulmer alighted square on his feet and received no outward hurt, but the shock communicated to his system was of course a severe one. He returned to his home the same evening. The two doctors saved themselves from injury by grasping the gallery railing and clinging thereto till they could secure a firm foothold. A large number of persons had visited the jail daily throughout the week, and particularly immediately after the dinner hour, and it therefore can only be looked on in the light of a providential interposition that nobody was on the ground-floor of the corridor when the mishap occurred. The iron section which fell was five feet along by three feet broad, and weighed from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Had it struck some one in its descent it would undoubtedly have instantly killed him. The grand jury entered the jail on an official visit about five minutes after the accident had occurred. It is no wonder that in their report to court they condemned the gallery as unsafe.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A good deed well done is always sure to bring its own reward, as our old friend David Troxler, of Gallitzin township, no doubt fully appreciates by this time, for had not he and his good wife taken upon themselves the care of a couple of orphan children they would now be mourning the loss by fire of the house that gives them shelter, if indeed their lives had been spared to mourn such a calamity. The way it occurred was in this wise: A little grand daughter of Mr. Troxler, having in her sleep divested herself of the bed clothing, was awakened by the cold about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning last, whereupon she speedily aroused by her onteries an older girl, also an orphan, who was sleeping in the bed beside her. The latter, after being thus summarily, and, as the sequel proved, providentially wakened from her slumber, was considerably startled, not to say frightened, by discovering a bright light shining through the windows, and upon further investigation found a portion of one side of the house wrapped in flames. Quickly as possible she aroused Mr. and Mrs. Troxler, who slept in a room down stairs, and just in the niche of time the fire was extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water. In less than five minutes more, it is fair to presume, the flames would have been beyond human control, and the death from suffocation of the two little girls, if not of the other inmates of the house, would have followed as a matter of course. The fire, strange as it may seem, was caused, as Mr. Troxler avers, by the fire brick between the grate and the frame of the house becoming heated to such an extent as to set fire to the wood work, a theory which, if true, and we have no reason to doubt it, leads to the conviction that fire brick do not afford the protection to property which is claimed for them. Be that as it may however, Mr. Troxler and the other members of his household have great reason to be thankful to an All-wise Providence for the seeming unimportant circumstance which saved them from an calamity which in all probability would have resulted in the loss of lives as well as of property.

"A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and by all the other Druggists in America.

—People! people! people! go to M. J. Teitelbaum's, Loretto, when you want to buy cheap goods. He has just received a new stock, the figures on which are so low that no dealer in Cambria county can compete with them. It will pay you to go fifty miles to buy your groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., from him. Do not forget the place—the People's Cheap Variety Store, Loretto, M. J. Teitelbaum proprietor.


# A TREMENDOUS FIGHT

AMONG THE

# CLOTHING MEN

Of Johnstown!

—BY—

# L. M. WOOLF

CARRIES THE BELT!

READ THE SOLID PRINCIPLES

—OF THIS FAVORITE—

# CLOTHING HOUSE!

We shall endeavor to make the present Winter trade the most successful ever known in Johnstown, and hereby cordially invite our friends and the public generally to honor us with their kind and welcome presence. Our immense stock is the largest ever brought to Cambria county, and we are confident that we can furnish every old and young man with a seasonable suit at a price not only within the reach of all, but a little cheaper than goods of the same quality can be bought at any other establishment in the county. The great and grand principle of this favorite Clothing Store is one price and fair, square dealing with all its customers. We ask no more than is marked in plain figures on the goods, and never take any less, by which method parties who are not judges of goods have the same chance to be suited at this fair, Square dealing house, where goods are never misrepresented to anybody, as those who do.

Remember that you can find the largest stock of Men's Dress Suits, very cheap for cash, at L. M. WOOLF'S SOLID ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Remember that you can find the largest stock of Young Men's Dress Suits, very cheap for cash, at L. M. WOOLF'S SOLID ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Remember that you can find the largest stock of Youths' Dress Suits, very cheap for cash, at L. M. WOOLF'S SOLID ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Remember that you can find the largest stock of Overcoats, very cheap for cash, at L. M. WOOLF'S SOLID ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Remember that you can find the largest stock of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, FURNISHING Goods, &c., very cheap for cash, at L. M. WOOLF'S SOLID ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Remember, especially, the grandest principle of all:

*We return the money in every case where goods do not prove as represented.*

**L. M. WOOLF,**

The Poor Man's Friend and One-Price Clothier,

**Next Door to John Thomas',**

**MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.**


### HYMENEAL.

WENDEROTH—MALZIE.—Married at St. Bartholomew's church, Wilmore, on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878, by Rev. Father McHugh, Mr. JOHN WENDEROTH and Miss JOSEPHINE MALZIE, both of Wilmore.

### OBITUARY.

CAIN.—Died, in Carroll township, on Thursday night, Nov. 28, 1878, at 10 o'clock, Miss ELLEN CAIN, second daughter of Peter and Sarah Cain, aged 19 years, 2 months and 17 days.

It is not often, at least in this neighborhood, that we are called upon to record the death of so young and beautiful a girl and one so pre-eminently loved and esteemed. Consumption, that most lingering and at the same time most flattering (to the patient) of all diseases, had years ago marked this household idol as its own, and as the disease progressed in its insidious, but fatal, course to the fond parents realized what would prove to be the end. But Ellen, the victim, true to the promptings of the disease and inspired by a hope born of a pure and loving heart, still held bravely out, and, as remarked by her father to the writer of these lines, "she died as she lived, though I do not see how she held on as long as she did." Death, however, which sooner or later must receive the surrender of every human life, at last gained the mastery, and the pure and stainless soul of as cherished a daughter and devoted a child as ever lived went up in thanksgiving to its Author on last Thanksgiving night. And, oh! how much will Ellen be missed. For years she seemed as an angel guardian of the household, causing no repining, and by a ready, sunny disposition and peace to mingle with and overshadow the life of the family, and by her loving manner and sweet disposition, controlled the homage of every heart. And not only within the scope of the family circle, but by all her friends and acquaintances, was she idolized and loved for her kindness of heart and amiable disposition. How true it is

"That the good die first,
While we, whose hearts are dross, are summer's dust,
Burn to the socket."

Fortified by all the consoling rights of religion, consoled by the prayers and intercessions of her family and friends, and chastened and purified by the sufferings of her long illness, her parents may justly hope and believe that the true servant of her Divine Master, their darling child, now reposes in His bosom; and yet, knowing the frailty of human nature even in its purest form, it becomes us to pray sincerely that she may have eternal peace and rest.

J. C. E.

MOORE.—Died, at the Blair House, in this place, on Monday last, Dec. 2d, Mr. J. ALEX. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age. Mr. Moore's health began to decline in the early part of the past summer, and about three weeks ago his disease assumed the shape of dropsy, which terminated fatally. He was a man of very even temperament, and of a quiet, reserved disposition. Those who were most intimate with him were warmly attached to him, and they at least will cherish his memory. Death has called away five members of his father's family within a few years. His eldest brother, Thomas B. Moore, was the first, then Mrs. Bowman, wife of Dr. John Bowman, of Johnstown. About a year ago, his mother, so well known and highly esteemed, passed away, to be followed in a few months by her husband, the respected Johnston Moore; and now only two of the family remain—Mrs. Piper, wife of Col. Wm. K. Piper, of Gaysport, and Charles R. Moore, now a resident of Pittsburgh. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."


# PATENTS!

*LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.*

PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite St. E. church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [12-6.-1y.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rev. JOHN HACKETT, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Rev. John Hackett, late of Summitville borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS DAVIN, Executor.

Summitville, Dec. 6, 1878.-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Carroll township, in the latter part of July last, a two-year-old heifer, with white body, slightly speckled with red, and red neck and head, with white stripe in face. Right ear split and a piece cut out of the left one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; othe, wise she will be sold as the law directs.

C. C. LUTHER.

Carroll Twp., Dec. 6, 1878.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL OTTERSON, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Otterson, deceased, formerly of Summitville borough, late of Sitka, Alaska, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISABELLA O'DONNELL,
NANCY BRADLEY,
Administratrixes.

Nov. 6, 1878.-3t.*

$1300 profits on 10 days' investment of $100 in Western Union October 29th. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Heavy Undershirts at.....25c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Heavy Drawers at.....25c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
All-wool Red Flannel Suits at.....$1.50.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Good Flannel, per yard, at.....12½c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Heavy Red Flannel at.....20c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
A Bargain in Canton Flannel at.....8c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Heavy Gum Boots at.....$2.50

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Heavy Overshoes at.....55c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Cloth Overshoes, a bargain, at 90c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
The very best Corset for the price.50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Ladies' Merino Vests, good quality....50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Ladies' Plaid Shawls, black and white, all wool, at $3.50.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Good Green Coffee, 7 lbs. for..$1.00.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Best Roasted Coffee, 7 lbs. for.....$1.00.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Ten boxes Essence Coffee for.....25c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
A splendid Syrup, heavy body, best in the county, at.....50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Another great bargain in Syrup at....50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
A good dark Syrup at.....40c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Kid Gloves, fur top, at.....75c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Cloth Back Gloves at.....50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Heavy Buck Gauntlets, big bargain $1.00.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Best Dried Peaches, per lb.....8c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Good Dried Peaches, per lb.....8c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Best Dried Currants, per lb.....8c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Men's Boots, heavy and strong, at $2.00

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Ladies' heavy Morocco Shoes at.....1.00

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Children's Buttoned Shoes at.....50c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Superior Flour, per sack, full weight, at.....$1.25

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Pure uncolored Japan Tea, best in town, per lb., at.....75c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Good Tea as low as.....3 c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, all numbers, per doz.....60c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Good hand sewing Thread all colors, per doz.....20c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Best Needles and Pins, per paper.....5c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
The best assortment of Overcoats in town, from.....$4 up.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
The largest and best assortment of Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, from.....25c up.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER
Great bargains in Dry Goods of all kinds, Ladies' Dress Goods a specialty, from 10c. up.

LAST NOTICE TO THOSE CONCERNED.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of MYERS & LLOY

### FACTS FOR FARMERS.

WHAT FARMERS CANNOT CONCEAL.—A poor farmer cannot conceal the fact that he is a poor farmer. All his surroundings proclaim the verdict against him—his horses, cattle, wagons, harness, plows, fences, fields—even his wife and children bear silent unmistakable evidence against him. On the other hand, all these things will testify favorably on behalf of the good farmer. Every passer-by can read the evidence *pro* or *con*. This fact alone ought to stimulate every farmer to do his best, for the sake of his own character, as well as interest; for he may rest assured that every passer-by will pronounce judgment according to the evidence.

THE Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* states that coal ashes, coal cinders, and salt, have been found of great and surprising benefit to all or nearly all sour fruits, when applied to the soil in that State, and that their application to orchards was becoming general. Ten to twenty pounds of salt to the square rod is the amount recommended, when salt is used. Another point he makes is—orchards must neither be grazed, cultivated in crops, nor tramped, and nothing must be taken away but the apples. In regard to fertilizing orchards, the *Scientific Farmer* advises the use of 200 to 250 pounds of bone dust to the acre, and 300 to 400 pounds sulphate of potash. This has been found successful by growers in both this country and France.

WHAT can I do for a five-year old horse that forges very bad? He strikes almost every step. I would like to know how to make him spread his hind feet, which would also increase his speed. J. O. L., Govanstown, Md. [Let the toe of the hind foot project over the toe of the shoe; shoe the fore feet with a narrow-webbed shoe, concave on the plantar (ground) surface, have the heels short on the fore feet, and let the shoe follow closely the outline of the foot. To spread your colt's gait behind, use side "weights," but they must be used with caution, beginning with light ones. In all probability it would improve the colt's action generally as well in a measure to prevent his forging to put light toe weights on his fore feet. Careful driving is indispensable.]—*Country Gentleman.*

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES.—Our attention has been called to the subject of cooked food for horses by a circular from a firm in Boston, who propose hearafter to cook all the food for our horses and thus save both expense and trouble to the feeder, while the health of the animals will be maintained with greater certainty. The company claim that in no case should corn be fed in a raw state to horses, but should always be thoroughly cooked by steaming; that hay should never be fed immediately after grain, as the stomach of the horse is so small that the hay will crowd the grain along faster than it can be digested, thus causing colic, stoppage, etc., and a great waste of food. Doubtless, farmers and others are often too careless in the care of their horses and bring on most of the diseases with which their animals are afflicted, but as yet we are hardly ready to believe that all uncooked grain is dangerous as food for horses, or that our people are at present all going to send their corn to the city for cooking before feeding it.—*New England Farmer.*

THE *Rural Messenger* gives the following Farmer's creed: I believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. That the soil needs to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore to be well manured. In going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it; all the better if it be a subsoil plow. In large crops which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer rich at the same time. That every farm should own a good farmer. That the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use. In good fences good farmhouses, good orchards, and children enough to gather fruit. In a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clear conscience. That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit. That to keep a place and everything in its place saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keep them in order. That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder. That it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all—good and bad. That it is a good rule to sell your grain when it is ready. That it is a good thing to grow into farming, not jump into it. That all of farming is summed up in the manure heap on the farm, in enriching the soil according to its wants.

CORNS AND WARTS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "For more than a year preceding last August I was sorely afflicted with a large corn on the ball of my left foot, so much so that at times I was almost unable to walk, and then only by being terribly tortured by the corn. I also had a large wart in the palm of my left hand that was very much in the way and at times very painful. I used various remedies in vain. In August I hit upon a cure for both. It was a simple application of wood (hickory) ashes and strong cider vinegar sufficient to moisten it. I kept it on thirty-six hours more when I found all pain had ceased, both being entirely destroyed. I could then wear my boot and by a small application every night of beef tallow, in one month all the hard substance that had formed around the corn had been removed. There is now no trace left of either corn or wart.


# ONLY TWICE
## IN 20 YEARS,

UNDER THE EMERGENCIES OF EXECUTOR'S SALE AND LARGE OVERSTOCK, HAVE WE MADE SUCH AN OFFER AS THIS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

—WE BRING FORWARD—

# $650,000

—VERY BEST—

## MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND ORGANIZE A NOVEMBER SALE TO REALIZE THE CASH,

## Suffering Losses to Ourselves!

Notwithstanding the towns are flooded with Wholesale Clothing made to sell without question as to durability, we have never swerved from our purpose to supply

ONLY THOROUGHLY RELIABLE GOODS,

Believing the people will find out some day what kind of goods is cheapest. For the past year we have employed our usual large force of Cutters, and the result is this

Huge Stock of Our Own Manufacture.

## WE NOW THROW IT ALL ON THE MARKET

At prices that bear no comparison to the true value, or to anybody else's prices.

WE SHALL SELL THIS STOCK,

—AND—

WE RELY ON THE PRICES TO DO IT!

2518 Pants, the usual kind made to order at $5 ..... $ 3.28
1038 Cassimere Vests, usual price $2.75 ..... 1.60
1983 Business Suits at

## 75 Cents on the Dollar.

616 Men's Black Cloth Suits at one-half the real value.
146 Boys' Suits at ..... $3.75
208 Boys' Overcoats at ..... 4.60
259 Youths' Fur Beaver Overcoats at ..... $4.50 to $15.00
110 $20 Black, Blue and Brown Beaver Overcoats at ..... 12.00
118 fine Diagonal Overcoats, worth $19, price now ..... 12.00
262 finest imported Black Erskine Beaver Overcoats, silk velvet collars, nicely bound and quilted throughout, formerly sold at $30. Price reduced to ..... 20.00
152 same thing in Blue ..... 20.00
119 same thing in Olive and Brown ..... 20.00
161 fine imported Tricot Long Silk Mixed Schnabels, best goods. Never sold at less than $30. Price reduced to ..... 20.00
72 fine Diagonal Worsted, one of the best makes imported. Price formerly, and up to the present time, $27.50. Now they go at ..... 20.00
857 Black, Blue and Brown Worumbo Beaver Overcoats, extra sizes; greatest bargain of all at ..... 12.00

# THIS IS A CLEARING SALE

*AND THE PRICES ARE MADE TO TURN THE GOODS INTO MONEY VERY QUICKLY.*

*Come and see more goods than anywhere else.*
*Come and see better goods than anywhere else.*
*Come and see more salesmen than anywhere else.*
*Come and bring your friends for the very greatest bargains of the present year.*

## Wanamaker & Brown,
## OAK HALL, 6th and Market, Philad'a

*THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.*



# VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a depraved condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

# VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to remove all debility, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and reestablishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, DEBILITATING, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

# VIGORENE

☞ For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11, 78.-1y.]



# HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes.

HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urine-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

August 9, 1. 78 -1y.



T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27.-72.]



# "CANDEE"
## PURE GUM
# RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the

## "CANDEE" CO.

WILL

VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the **Patent Metal Heel Plate**, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

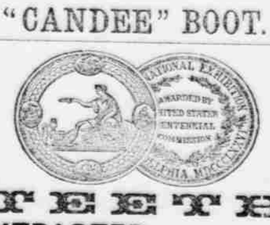
Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

ASK FOR THE

"CANDEE" BOOT.






# TEETH
EXTRACTED
POSITIVELY
WITHOUT
PAIN!

—BY—

## DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many others claim that they extract painlessly and often fail, but Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful, and his own absolutely safe anaesthetic is as harmless as water and can be safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

It will pay those who fear pain to visit Dr. Scott, if only to get their teeth out, and those who want artificial teeth can get the finest in the world, equaling his specimens which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma, at the lowest possible prices for first-class work. The Doctor also makes a specialty of painless filling, and his new patent "White Gold" filling equals pure gold and costs less than half as much.



## Essential Oils.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.,

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of bokerage, commission, storage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.


### *Why Greatest and Best?*

We see some envious mortals object to the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY being called the greatest and best line in the country. What means greatest? Is it more length of line, miles operated and business transported? What means best? Every one knows the reply. That this line is greatest, a few facts will demonstrate.—It operates nearly twenty-one hundred miles of road (2,078 to be exact) and reaches nearly every important point in Northern Illinois, in Wisconsin, in Northern Michigan, in Iowa, in Minnesota, and runs many lines into Dakota. What other line begins to traverse so many States?—None—Not one.

A road 500 miles in length is a long one. A thousand miles makes a great line. What, then, should be said of one 2,100 miles long?—Just think of it.—It it was laid eastward from New York it would reach more that two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic Ocean, or from the pine clad hills of Maine to the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico.—Great, is it not? Then for a moment look at its business. It carries millions (think of what millions mean) of passengers a year, to say nothing of the silver and iron, and lead, and lumber, and cattle and hogs, and thousands on thousands of car loads of wheat, and oats, and corn, and horses, sheep, and the thousand and one other kinds of freight that is grown or used or handled by the people of the great North-west, through which it is the great iron highway.

Take down your map and trace its routes. Fix your eye on Chicago as a starting point. Westward, in nearly an air line, you will trace its California line until you reach the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha—here is a single run of nearly 500 miles. Back to Chicago again you look North-west, and follow another of its routes through Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, through the pine woods of that whole State and into Minnesota, and on to St. Paul and Minneapolis—this is 400 miles more. Again looking from Chicago you can trace a line through Sparta, Wisconsin, La Crosse, in the same State, Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and North-westward far into Dakota—here we have 625 miles more of road. Again coming to Chicago we see two lines running Northwardly—one along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland, through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac, thence North through Oshkosh, De Pere, Green Bay and Escanaba, to Negannee, Ispheming and Marquette—here is another 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport, another from Clinton, Iowa, to Anamosa in the same State, another from Kenosha on Lake Michigan to Rockford, in Northern Illinois, and after all longer lines we have many short spans to traverse before we have found out all of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Is it any wonder, then, that this line is called the great Western Trunk Line? So far ahead of anything else is it in the way of road bed, cars, locomotives and hotel coaches, that even its competitors are obliged to acknowledge that it is the best.

The passengers to or from California, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Minnesota, Manitoba, the East, West, North or South, should see that they are furnished tickets by this great line. Forget not that this alone of all the roads west or north of Chicago, run the world-renowned Pullman hotel car. No other western road has Pullman or any other form of hotel car, no matter what they claim.—*The Herald.*

AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR BURNS.—It is comparatively a new discovery, and we fear that everybody has not heard of it, that the application of bicarbonate of soda, which is the simple cooking soda to be found in all households, or other alkalies in a neutral form, will afford instantaneous cessation of pain from the severest burns or scalds, and that in all cases of merely superficial burning the treatment would effect a cure in the course of a few hours. Bicarbonate of soda, that is common cooking soda, has been found the most efficient of the alkalies for the purpose in most cases, and has the additional advantage of being always at hand in nearly every household. But any neutral alkali will answer the purpose, the virtue residing in the alkalinity. A caustic alkali, however, such as lime or common sal soda, is objectionable from its very caustic nature. But lime neutralized by combination with oil forms an emulsion, the virtues of which in this connection are generally known. Other neutral alkalies are bicarbonate of potash, biborate of soda, etc. The alkali is to be spread over the surface burned, which is then to be covered with a wet woolen cloth, and the only care necessary is to keep the cloth moist until a cure is effected. In case of a slight superficial burn the application of common soap will generally be sufficient to effect a speedy cure.

TEN RULES FOR YOUNG MEN.—The Burlington *Hawkeye* presents the following ten valuable rules for young men:

Always pick up a hot poker by the cold end.

Never spend your money when you can get things for nothing.

Do not despise a twenty cent cigar or a $2 dinner because another man pays for it.

Remember that it costs more to go to a high-priced theatre than it does to take a back pew in a free church.

Nothing is troublesome to you that other people do for you willingly.

Never pay to-day the man you can put off till to-morrow.

Never trouble yourself to do for another what he can do just as well for himself.

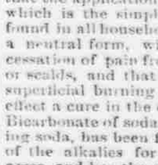
Never buy what you don't want, simply because the man says he is just out of it.

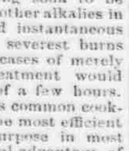
Do not poultice your own elbow for the boil on another man's neck.

When angry be sure you can handle your man before you call him a liar.


## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
### Cray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.


Before Taking.


After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16.-1y.]

## HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, our tomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and al Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to BARRICK, ROLLER & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. [1-4,78.-1y.]



# HIP, HIP, HURRA!

# BIG BARGAINS FOR ALL!

# PAUSE, PONDER, AND PURCHASE.

## M. J. TEITELBAUM

Has recently returned to Loretto from the Eastern cities with a large, varied and elegant stock of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

which were bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold for cash at lower prices than buyers on credit can afford to take. Come then, everybody, and see how easy it is to save enough in your purchases to pay you for a journey of twenty miles, if need be, to reach our store, as all can readily realize by examining the following wonderful

## LIST OF PRICES:

Light Brown Sugar, 8c. ₱ lb.
Best White Ice. ..... 10c.
Good Green Coffee, 6 lbs. $1.
Molasses ..... 40c. ₱ gal.
Ess'ce Coffee, 9 boxes for 25c.
Cashmeres, 16c. ₱ yd. and up.
Alpeccas, 18c. ₱ yard and up.
Plaids, 10c. ₱ yd. and upward.
100 Men's Suits, at $5 and up.
Boys' Suits at $3 and upward.
Pants at 75 cents and upward.
A large stock of Men's Overcoats at $4.50 and upward.
Calicoes ..... 5c. ₱ yd.
Muslins, 5c. ₱ yd. and upw'd.
Flannels at 20c. ₱ yd. and up.
White Canton Flannel at 6c. ₱ yd. and upward.
Brown Canton Flannel at 7c.

GREAT "BAR"-

GAINS FOR ALL!

Men's Boots at $2 and upw'd.
Boys' Boots at 75 cts. and up.
500 Pairs Women's and Misses' Shoes.
Women's Shoes, $1.10 and up.
Children's Shoes, 25c. and up.
Men's Hats at 50c. and upw'd.
Boys' Hats at 40c. and upw'd.
Men's Caps at 40c. and upw'd.
Boys' Caps at 20c. and upw'd.
An elegant assortment of ladies' Hats at 75c. and up.

AND

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

DON'T FORGET

## The People's Cheap Variety Store,

KEPT BY M. J. TEITELBAUM, LORETTO, PA.



# GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

## DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

*TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.*

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.



ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

# F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

## TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

## Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

## HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

## Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.



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Nov. 10, 1875.-tf. Cashier.



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MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

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WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'78.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76-tf.]


### ONION CULTURE.

The onion appears to be one of the few exceptions to the general rule that a rotation of crops upon any given piece of land is preferable to a continuous succession of one and the same plant. Experiments prove beyond a doubt that onions may be cultivated for many successive years upon the same soil without its showing the least sign of deterioration, and so well is this known that it has almost became an adage among the cultivators of this bulb "that an old onion patch is better than a new one." It is scarcely to be supposed that onions, or any other plant which draws nourishment from the soil, can be of any benefit to it in the way of imparting fertility; therefore we may attribute the improved condition of land upon which onions have been cultivated for several years, to the disintegration caused by frequent plowing and hoeing in order to keep the plants free of weeds. But leaving all theories out, we know that onions succeed best on very rich, fine soils, and very poorly on those of a poor, tough, tenacious nature; consequently, to make the crop profitable, a man needs to be careful in making a selection for an onion patch. Low land, that has been artificially drained, like the bottoms contiguous to creeks and rivers, are usually well adapted to onion culture. We know of some quite extensive tracts within a hundred miles of New York city, which are valued at one thousand dollars or more an acre, simply on account of their adaptability to onion culture, the crop being almost certain, although the seasons may be very variable. These low, peaty soils, when well drained and manured, yield enormous crops, and are not affected to any considerable extent by droughts. Where low, moist soils cannot be obtained for onions, high, dry soils can be made available by plowing deep and adding fertilizers in large quantities. Wherever a man can find a ready market for onions at from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel, he can well afford to spend one to two hundred dollars an acre in the preparation of the land. Of course, we do not suppose this to be annual expense, but as a preparatory step for a permanent plantation. Fertilizers of some kind will need to be applied every year, but the cost need be but trifling, if the soil put in fine rate condition at the start. The fall is an excellent time in which to prepare land to be occupied with onions in spring. Plowing, subsoiling, draining if necessary, and the application of any kind of coarse manure to be used, should all be done before cold weather sets in. If the land is thrown up in ridges, the frosts in winter will disintegrate the exposed particles and break down all lumps, and if coarse, vegetable manures are applied, the juices will permeate every portion of the surface soil before spring, and be in condition to be taken up by the plants in due time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

1. That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired, before packing down in salt, though in that case do not scald them.

3. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

4. That when milk turns or clabbers it may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

5. That salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out doors in the cool over night.

7. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also, from the hands.

9. That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid in the whitening process.

10. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

11. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy; and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

14. That kerosene will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains on clean varnished furniture.

15. That cool rain-water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—The Lancaster *New Era* furnishes the following simple and it is said effective cure for that terrible disease, diphtheria:

A lady of this city, who has tried with success in her own and several other families, submits the following simple cure for diphtheria: Half tea spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, three teaspoonsful of vinegar, one-half cup of water. Gargle the throat with it every twenty minutes until the patient is relieved. Wash the neck with it a little. If too strong add a little water to it for young children. Use table salt.